# Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME 31.] WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1820. [NUMBER 1544


# NOTICE.

*By C. UPTON Esq. Commissioner of His Majesty's Navy &c. &c Trincomalie.*

WHEREAS, doubts have existed and some inconveniencies has arisen in India, China, & parts adjacent, from its not being fully understood, how Payment would be made of Bills drawn by the, Order, of the Captains and Commanders, of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels of War, for Supplies of Provisions, Stores, or other necessary's for the use of His Majesty's Ships, such Bills being drawn upon the Naval Store Keeper, Naval Officer or Agent for Contingences for Victualling His Majesty's Ships, those Officers residing at Trincomalie, where but few persons have Commercial Agents

Public Notice, is hereby given that with the concurrence of His Excellency the Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels of War, employed in the Indian Seas and those adjacent, I have entered into an agreement with Messrs. PARRY and DARE at Madras, who will pay all such Bills, bearing the approval, of the Commander in Chief, or Commissioner of His Majesty's Navy for the time being. For which purpose the said Bills must be drawn according to the forms annexed and be forwarded to this place, where they will immediately be transmitted to Messrs. PARRY and DARE at Madras, to be paid there out of Monies specially provided for that purpose, to such Person or Persons as the Parties may authorize to receive Payment.

Given under my hand at His Majesty's Naval Yard Trincomalie this 8th day of March, 1819.

CLOTWORTHY UPTON, *Capt. R. N. Commissioner of His Majesty's Navy.*

Bombay, January 5th 1820.

[FORM of SUPPLY of NAVAL STORES and Officers at ... prescribed by the LXVI Article of the General Instructions for Commissioners and ... His Majesty's Foreign Yards.

| Species. | Quantity proposed to be purchased. | Remains in charge. | How long the Stores proposed to be purchased and the remains are computed to last. | Whether the time they are computed to last be calculated according to the usual rate of expenditure or with a view to any or what extraordinary expenditure. | Quantity which may be demanded. | Whether demands have been made for the Stores proposed to be purchased at Trincomalie. | Why not demanded at Trincomalie. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | |

CAPTAIN.
FIRST LIEUTENANT.
MASTER.
BOATSWAIN. OR
CARPENTER.

... Certify the Commissioners of his ... y, that the several quantities of ... s are specified in the subjoined ... re received in kind on board his ...

... purchased from Mr. ...

... tify that these Naval ... the most reasonable ... or the King's Go-

vernment without favor or partiality, to any one at that the Articles were good and fit for his Majesty's Service and were actually and urgently required for the use of the said ship, and that they complete her to months reckoning from the day of 182 being the day on which the Stores so purchased were received on board.

Given under our hands on board his Majesty's this day of 182 at

CAPTAIN.
1ST LIEUT.
MASTER.

I do hereby Certify that I gave this Order for the purchase of the Naval Stores specified in the subjoined Bill of Sales.

CAPTAIN.

I do hereby Certify that the Quantity of Naval Stores expressed in the subjoined Bill of Sales have been duly entered into the Log Book of his Majesty's this day of 182

MASTER.

*The Commissioners of his Majesty's Navy Dr. to Mr. for the undermentioned Naval Stores purchased for the use of his Majesty's Ship.*

| Quality of Stores. | Quantity of Measurement or Weight. | At what rate purchased. | Rupees or Dollars. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |

MERCHANT

I do hereby Certify to have received into my charge as of his Majesty's in kind all the Naval Stores as are specified in the above Bill of Sales and that they are duly entered in my supply Books.

BOATSWAIN, OR CARPENTER.

EXCHANGE at Spanish Dollars for one hundred Star Pagodas Fanams and Cash being the amount of Purchases made by my order at for the use of his Majesty's under my command for and upon the behalf of the Commissioners for the Navy, being for Naval Stores as are expressed in the proceeding Bill of Sales.

CAPTAIN.

To

NAVAL OFFICER,
Trincomalie,

These are to certify, that the prices charged for the Naval Stores as are expressed in the preceding Bills of Sales are just and reasonable and according to their Market value when they were bought and also that the rate of Exchange introduced in the foregoing Bill is the most favourable that could be obtained when it was drawn.

PRINCIPAL MERCHANTS.

These are to certify that the rate of Exchange mentioned in the above Bill is correct and the two Merchants are Persons of respectability and considered capable of judging what they have certified.

COLLECTOR OF THE CUSTOMS.

These are to certify that his Majesty's Service required the draft for the above sum.

1ST LIEUTENANT.
MASTER

I approve of this Bill and believe the rate of Exchange to be correctly stated.

COMMISSIONER.

*( Form of a Voucher for Victualling Supplies. )*

I hereby Certify that His Majesty's Ship Esq. Commander was Completed to Months of all Species of Provisions and with Tobacco for her Complement of Men at on the day of 182 and that the remains on board this day of 182 are as follows, viz

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Beef | Pieces of ( 8 lbs. ) each. |
| | Pork, | Pieces of ( 4 lbs. ) each. |
| | Suet, | Pounds |
| | Bread, | Pounds |
| | Flour, | Pounds |
| | Pease, | Pounds |
| as Oatmeal. | Rice, | Pounds |
| | Sugar, | Pounds |
| | Sugar, as B. & C | Pounds |
| | Kismisses, | Pounds |
| | Tea, | Pounds |
| | Wine, | Gallons |
| | Arrack, | Gallons |
| | Vinegar, | Gallons |
| | Tobacco, | Pounds |

Dated on board His Majesty's Ship at this day of 181

PURSER.

By Esq. Captain of His Majesty's Ship Judging it to be necessary for the good of the Service that His Majesty's Ship under my command should be completed with Provision of the Species hereafter mentioned) and Tobacco to Months (including her present remains) for her complement of men you are therefore hereby required & directed to purchase the following quantity of Provisions to complete her to that period taking care to do it with the best advantage to the Crown and to procure the necessary Vouchers for such Purchase, viz.

Given under my Hand on board His Majesty's Ship at this day of 181

To CAPTAIN

Mr.

Purser of His Majesty's Ship.

I hereby Certify that the quantity of Provision ordered to be purchased as stated in the other side hereof is entered in the Log Book of His Majesty's Ship dated on board the said Ship at this day of 182

MASTER.

Received of at the following Provisions for the use of His Majesty's Ship being purchased per Order of Esq. her Commander dated of 182 viz

Which are all good in kind fit for His Majesty's Service, and for which I have signed Triplicate receipts of the same tenor this day of 182

PURSER.

These are to certify the Commissioners for Victualling his Majesty's Navy that the quantities of Provisions as above specified in the receipt signed by Mr. Purser of his Majesty's ship were actually received on board that ship in kind being purchased from Mr. and that the said provisions were all good in kind fit for his Majesty's service and do complete the Victualling for her complement of men of the Species there mentioned to Months from the day of 182 when the Order was given for the purchase, and we further certify that the several Species and quantities of Provisions above-mentioned have been duly entered in the Log Book of his Majesty's said ship day they were respectively received on board.

Given under our Hands on board the said Ship this day of 182

SENIOR LIEUTENANT.

CAPTAIN.
MASTER.

Mr. Purser of his Majesty's ship brought of this day of 181 [The Articles purchased and prices to be here stated.]

Received from Mr. Purser of His Majesty's Ship a set of Bills on Esq. Agent for Contingencies of Victualling H. M. Navy Trincomalie, for being the full Amount of the above Bill for Provisions supplied to His Majesty's Ship at the Exchange specified in the said Bill and which set of Bills are Certified by Captain as having been drawn by his Order

Given at this day of 182

Merchant who supplied to sign.

These are to certify the Commissioners for Victualling his Majesty's Navy that the above quantities of provisions were actualiy required for the use of his Majesty's ship

FIRST LIEUT. MASTER. PURSER.

These are to Certify that the Prices charged in the aforegoing Bill for Provisions are as reasonable as the same could be obtained for,

MERCHANTS.

EXCHANGE for his Majesty's ship at this day of 182

SIR,

At thirty days sights of this my Bill of Exchange ( the same tenor and date not being paid) please to pay or order the sum of being the amount of purchase made at for the use of his Majesty's ship for and on behalf of his Majesty's Government for provisons as within mentioned in the accompanying Voucher.

I am Sir,
Your obedient humble Servant.
PURSER.

To

Esq.
Agent of Contingencies
for Victualling his Majesty's
Navy Trincomalie.

I hereby Certify that the above Bills were drawn for the Service mentioned and by my Order.

CAPTAIN.

These are to Certify that the Rate of Exchange at as is specified at the beginning of the above Bill is the most favorable that can be obtained at this time.

PRINCIPAL MERCHANTS.

These are to Certify that the Rate of Exchange mentioned in the above Bill is correct, and that the Two Merchants are persons of respectability and considered capable of judging what they have certified.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.


*For London Direct,*
*THE BOMBAY BUILT SHIP*
**Swallow,**
SAILS REMARKABLY FAST.
*Carries a Surgeon,*
AND HAS EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR
*Passengers.*

HER Cargo being all engaged, she will positively Sail about the 15th Instant. Apply to Capt. NICHOLSON on board, or at Messrs. FORBES, & Co.

Bombay, Jan. 5th.

NEW AUCTION ROOMS.
**John Yeates,**
WILL SELL BY PUBLIC
**Auction.**
*This Day.*

AN Invoice of Looking Glasses of of superior quality.
Dimensions— 72 by 42 Inches.
" 69 by 42 "
" 67 by 42 "
" 53 by 31 "
And gradually lessening to 24 by 18

*ALSO.*

A large collection of interesting Prints and Engravings, of various descriptions, a few articles of Furniture, a Billiard Table, Europe Beaver Hats, 40 Dozen Hodgson's Beer, 24 Logs of Black Ebony, &c. &c.

At 12 o'clock will be put up, two Saddle Horses.

Apollo House, Jan. 5th.

NEW COMMISSION ROOMS.
**John Yeates,**
*Has for Private Sale,*
FOR READY MONEY,

A NEAT Shigram Po, capable of carrying four persons, with glass windows and venetians and lined with Moroco Leather, also a capital pair of Grey Arab Horses, and Harness complete.

Apollo House, Jan. 5th.

*Ferrar & Eduljee,*
WILL SELL BY PUBLIC
**Auction,**
AT THEIR ROOMS,
*Tomorrow (Thursday) the 6th Instant.*

THE Wearing Apparel and Effects of an Officer Deceased, likewise 2 Pipes of fine Old L. P. Madeira.

At 12 o'clock will be Sold several Saddle Horses.

Bombay, Jan. 5th.

**Advertisement.**

**LOST,**

A POODLE DOG, answers to the name of *Cato*, whoever brings him to the Gazette Office will be satisfactorily Rewarded.

Bombay, Jan. 5th.

# Sheriff's Sale.

THE Sheriff of Bombay, will put up to Public Sale at his Office at the hour of 12 at noon Monday, the 10th of January next, by Virtue of a Writ of *Execution*, in his hands against Mr. TASKER, if not previously disposed of by private contract, all that good Brig, Called the Jane register 154 Tons or thereabouts with all her Stores Tackle &c. as she now lies in the Harbour of Bombay; the Jane was Built at Cochin, in 1815 of Teakwood, carries a very large Cargo, and is will found in Stores; the conditions will be made known at the time of Sale, and an inventory of Her Stores may be seen at the Office of the Committee, for managing the affairs of Mr. TASKER or at this Office.

O. WOODHOUSE,
LATE SHERIFF.

*Sheriff's Office.*
*29th Dec.* 1819.

જાહેર ખબર*

શરીરનું લીલાંઉ*

શ્રી મુમબઇનો શરીર પોતાની આપ્રી શમો જાહેર લીલાંઉ કરીને વેચશે*મીઠાશકર બાબતનાં કોરતનાં કાગજનાં હુકમથી *તા શીખ ૧૦ મી જાનેવારી ૧૮૨૦ શનીવારનેદને બપોરનાં*જાહેની અગાઉ ઘેર મેરે નડી વેચાશે.તો હદને લીલાંઉ કરીને વેચશે*વાંણ ણ ૧ બેડોલી નામે જન આશ ર ૧૫૪ ટનનું શ્રી કોચીની બાં ધણીનું છે*અને તમામ શાગનાં લાકડાંથી ૧૮૧૫ નાં વરશમો બંધાએલુ છે*અને હમણાં હવાંણ શરવે શારો છે*અને હેનો શરવે બંદોબશત લીલાંઉ કરતીવેલા જાહેર કરશે*જેકોઇને હવાંણ નાં શામાં નુલીશટ જોવુંહોયતો શરીરની આપ્રીશમો અથવા મી ટાશકરની કેમેટીની આપ્રીશમો જોએઆથી માલુમ પડશે*

તા ૨૯ મી ડીજમબર ૧૮૧૯
ઓ ઉડાઉશ શરીર*

## For Freight,
OR
## Passengers,
*To Mocha and Judda.*

THE Brig Catherine, to sail in all this month. Apply to Capt. GIBSON, at the Office of Messrs. SHOTTON, MALCOLM, & Co.

Bombay, Jan. 5th.

# Advertisement.

MESSRS. ROBERT RICKARDS, ENEAS MACKINTOSH, JAMES LAW, and ROBERT DENT, having established a house of Agency at No. 15 *Bishopsgate street, London*, under the firm of RICKARDS, MACKINTOSH, LAW and Co., beg leve to inform their friends and the public in general, that they are prepared to undertake the management of all business consigned to their care; and as they are resolved to ristrict their transactions exclusively to those of Agency, Constituents who may honour them with their confidence, may depend on the fullest attention being paid to their interests: they beg leave further to intimate that Mr. WILLIAM MILBURN, is their authorized Agent in Bombay.

*London, July 1st* 1819.

જાહેર ખબર*

મીશીખરશ રાબરટ રીકારડશ તથા હનીખશ મેકેનટાશ તથા જમશ લા નથા રાબરટ ડેનટ હલોકોઇ શ્રી લંડન મધે આડત નાં કામની પેઢી કાઢી છે તેપે ઢીની નીશાની હજે શ્રી લંડન મધે બીશી પ ગેટનાં મોહોલામો નમબર ૧૫મો* અને હપેઢી નુ નામ હજે રીકારડ તથા મેકે નટાશ તથા લાની કંમપની* હશાહેબો શરવે પોતાનાં દાશ તોને તથા શરવે લોકોને ખબર આપેછેજે જેકોઇ તલોકો ઉપર પોતાનુ કામ કાજ મોકલશેતે ક રવાનેતજ્બારછે*બીજું હજે હ કંમપનીવાલાવો પોતાનો વેપાર નડીકરશે ખશશ્રશઆડતનાજ કા મ ઉપર પેઢી કાઢીછ*શ્રાવા શતેજે શરવેલોકો બેશ્રીકર રડી ને પોતાનુ કામકાજ હોઇતે મો કલે*અને તેલોકો રંમલાલીનેચો કશાઇથી શરવે લોકોનું કામ કર શે*અનેશ્રીમુમબઇ મધે મીશત રઉલીખમ મીલબરન હકંપ ની નો વકીલ છે અગાર હબાબે કો ઇને કાંઇ પુછવું હોઇતો તેથી પુ છીને વાકેફ થાઇ*

તા ૧લી જુલાઇ ૧૮૧૯

## જાહીર નામા॥

રબર્ટ રિકાર્ડ્ઝ વ ઇનયાસ મ્યાકીંટાસ વ જેમસ લા વ રબર્ટ ડેંટ સાહેબ ત્યાની લંડનાંતીલ બિ શફ્ગેટ નામે રસ્યાંતીલ પંધ્રાવે ઘરીં સાવકારી પે ઢી માંડલી આહે ત્યા પેઢીચેં નામ રિકાર્ડ્ઝ વ મ્યા કીંટાસ વ લા વ કંપની ને વિનંતીકરુન આપલે મિત્રાંસ આણિ સર્વલોકાંસ કળવિતાત કીં જેં સર્વ કામ ત્યાંચે સ્વાધીન કેલેં જાઈલ તેં चालवा यास ते तयार आहेत आणि त्यानी पेढीचेच का

माचा नेम केला आहे त्यासाठीं जे लोक त्यांज वर विश्वासतील त्यानी निश्चय जाणावें कीं त्यां चे लाभासाठीं बहुत मेहनत केली जाईल अ णि ते विनंतीकरुन आणिखी कळवितात कीं मुबईमध्यें विल्यम मिल्बर्न साहेब त्यांचा मुनी म नेमला गेला आहे

लंडन जुलइ तारीख १ सन १८१९

# NOTICE.

*The Gazette Office*
## Memorandum Book
AND
*Sheet Almanack,*
FOR
## 1820.
*ARE READY*
*For Delivery*
PRICE 1 RUPEE EACH.

*Bombay, Dec.* 15.

FOR SALE
*at the*
## Gazette Office

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Wills, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Masters and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

Bombay, 13th Oct. 1819.

A despatch has been received by the Honorable the Governor in Council from Major General Sir William Grant Keir, K. M. T. to the address of the Adjutant General of the Army, dated the 9th of this Month, of which the following is a copy.

"*To*

*The Adjutant General of the Army.*

SIR,

I have the satisfaction to report the Town of Ras el khyma, after a resistance of six days, was taken possession of this morning by the Force under my command. Previous to making you acquainted with the circumstances which led to this fortunate result, I shall do myself the honor briefly to detail the events which occurred between the period of my last communication snd the commencement of the operations before Ras el khyma.

On the 18th ultimo, after completing my arrangements at Muscat, the Liverpool sailed for the rendezvous at Kishme; on the 21st we fell in with the Fleet off the Persian Coast and anchored off the Island of Larreck on the 24th November.

As it appeared probable that a considerable period would elapse before the junction of the ships which were detained at Bombay, I conceived it would prove highly advantageous to avail myself of that interval in acquiring as accurate a knowledge of the strength and defences of Ras el khyma as personal observation could supply, and I gladly embraced the proposal of Captain Collier that the Liverpool should proceed thither for that purpose. The Senior Engineer was accordingly taken on board, and having sailed from Larreck on the morning of the 25th, we anchored off Ras el khyma the 27th. The place was closely & repeatedly reconnoitred; and the weather continuing favorable for our operations, I determined to order down the troops and commence the attack without waiting for the rear transports, as the season of the north west winds was rapidly approaching, and Captain Collier appeared apprensive that a further delay might prove detrimental to the enterprize. A vessel was therefore despatched with instructions to Captain Walpole, who was left in charge of the fleet, and on the 2d instant the transports arrived under convoy of the Curlew.

No time was lost on making the necessary preparations for landing, which was effected the following morning without opposition, at a spot which had been previously selected for that purpose about 2 miles to the Southward of the Town. The Troops were formed across the Isthmus connecting the Peninsula on which the Town is situated with the neighbouring Country, and the whole of the day was occupied in getting tents on shore to shelter the men from the rain, landing Engineer's tools, sand bags &c. and making arrangements preparatory to commencing our approaches the next day. On the morning of the 4th, the light Troops were ordered in advance supported by the Pickets to dislodge the Enemy from a bank within 900 yards of the outer Fort, which was expected to afford good cover for the men & to serve as a depot for stores previous to the erection of the Batteries. The whole of the light companies of the Force under command of Captain Backhouse of H. M.'s 47th Regt., accordingly moved forward, & drove the Arabs with great gallantry from a date grove and over the bank above described, close under the walls of the fort, followed by the Pickets under Major Molesworth, who took post at the sand bank, whilst the European Light Troops were skirmishing in front. The Enemy kept up a sharp fire of musquetry and cannon during these movements, & I regret to add that Major Molesworth, a gallant and zealous officer, was killed by a cannon shot at the head of the pickets. Lieutenant Stepney of the 65th was also wounded on this occasion. The Troops however maintained their position during the day, and in the night effected a lodgment within 300 yards of the southernmost tower and erected a battery for 4 guns, together with a mortar battery on the right, and a trench of communication for the protection of the covering party.

The weather having become rather unfavorable for the disembarkation of the Stores required for the siege, it was with considerable difficulty, that this primary object was effected; but every obstacle was surmounted by the zeal and indefatigable exertions of the Navy, and on the morning of the 6th we were enabled to open three 18 pounders on the Fort, a couple of howitzers and 6 pounders were also placed in the battery on the right which played on the defences of the towers and nearly silenced the enemy's fire. The Liverpool, during these operations, warped in as close to the shore as her draught, of water would permit, and opened her guns on the Town, which must have created considerable alarm in the garrison, but she was unfortunately at too great a distance to produce any decided effect. The enemy, who during the whole of our progress exhibited a considerable degree of resolution in withstanding, and ingenuity in counteracting our attacks, sallied forth at 8 o'clock this evening along the whole front of our intrenchments, crept close up to the mortar battery without being perceived, and entered it over the parapet after spearing the advance sentries. The party which occupied it was obliged to retire but being immediately reinforced charged the assailants, who were driven out of the battery with considerable loss. The attack on the left was repelled instantaneously by the spirited resistance of the covering party under Major Warren, who distinguished himself much on this occasion by his coolness and gallantry. The enemy repeated his attacks towards morning but was vigorously repulsed. During the 7th every exertion was made to land and bring up the remaining guns & mortars, which was accomplished during the night, after incessant labours, by the sailors assisted by working parties from the Troops, and those of His Highness the Imaum, who cheerfully volunteered their services. They were immediately placed in battery together with 2-24 pounders which were landed from the Liverpool, & in the morning the whole of our ordnance opened on the fort & fired with scarcely any intermission till Sunset, when the breach on the curtain was reported near practicable and the Towers almost untenable. Immediate arrangements were made for the assault, and the Troops ordered to move down to the trenches at day break the next morning. The bombardment continued during the night, and the batteries having recommenced their fire before day light completed the breaches by 8 o'clock. The accompanying orders will explain to His Excellency the dispositions of attack, as well as the measures taken to guard against a possibility of failure, in the event of the enemy defending himself as desperately as might have been expected from his previous defence. These precautions however were unnecessary, the party moved forward about 8 o'clock and entered the fort though the breaches without firing a shot; and it soon appeared that the enemy had evacuated the place. The Town was taken possession of and found almost entirely deserted, only 18 or 20 men and a few women remaining in their Houses. Upon the whole it appears evident, considering the spirited behaviour of the enemy at the commencement of the siege, that their sudden resolution to evacuate the place was occasioned by the overwhelming fire of the artillery of which they could have formed no previous idea, and which the ample means placed at my disposal enabled me to bring against the Town.

Our loss, I am happy to say, is much less than could have been expected from the length of the siege and the obstinacy with which the enemy disputed out approaches. I have had no means of ascertaining theirs, but it must have been severe.

I beg you will assure His Excellency that I feel entirely satisfied with the Conduct of the Troops; their gallantry has been [illegible] by their patience and cheerfulness under every species of privation and fatigue. The peculiarity of this service has called for a display of these qualities which are indubitable to the soldier as the most undoubted of bravery. By the orders I have the honor to enclose, His Excellency will be enabled to estimate the services of Captain Collier and the Officers of the Navy under him, and I can [illegible]

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ments therin expressed are scarce'y adequate to the assistance I have received from them.

I have honor to be &c.

(Signed) W. GRANT KEIR,

CAMP RASEL KHYMA, *Major General.*
*9th December* 1819.

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*Return of Casualties in the Force under the Command of Major General Sir W. G. Keir K. M. T. during the operations against RAS EL KHYMA, from the 4th to 8th December 1819 inclusive.*

Camp, at Ras el Khyma, 10th Dec. 1819.

| | Detachment of Artillery. | H. M. 47th Regiment. | 65th Regiment. | 1st Battalion 2d Regiment N. I. | Detail Battalion. | Sappers attached to the Engineer Department. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Majors. | | | | | | | |
| Captains. | | | | | | | |
| Lieutenants. | | | | | | | |
| Ensigns. | | | | | | | |
| Serjeants. | | | | | | | |
| Drummers. | | | | | | | |
| R. and F. | | | | | | | |
| Grand Total. | | | | | | | |
| Majors. | | | | | | | |
| Captains. | | | | | | | |
| Lieutenants. | | | | | | | |
| Ensigns. | | | | | | | |
| Serjt. & Havildar. | | | | | | | |
| Drummers. | | | | | | | |
| R. and F. | | | | | | | |
| Grand Total. | | | | | | | |

KILLED.

WOUNDED.

NAMES OF THE OFFICERS KILLED.

Major B. C. Molesworth H. M 47 th Regiment.

WOUNDED.

Captain Jno. Clutterbuch H. M. 65th Regiment Brigade Major.

Lieutenant J. R. Stepney ditto.

(Signed) E. R. STANNUS.
*Deputy Adjutant General.*

## GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Bombay Castle, 28th December* 1819.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has received a despatch from Major General Sir William Grant Keir, K. M. T. aynouncing that the fortress of Ras-el-Khyma had been taken possission of by the troops belonging to this Presidency under his command, on the 9th of this month, after an active resistance of six days, when the Town was evacuated by the enemy.

In publishing the General Orders issued by the Major General on that occasion, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council has to express his unqualified concurrence in the testimony borne by that distinguished officer to the science of the Staff, and Engineer and Artillery departments, and to the steady gallantry evinced, and the fatigue and privation so meritoriously endured, by all the officers and troops of His Majesty's and of the Hon'ble Company's service of which the force was composed.

The Governor in Council entertains the fullest sense of the very cordial and efficient aid afforded by Capt. Collier C. B. commanding the Naval [illegible] of the armament, and by Captains Loch and Walpole of the Royal Navy, and of the officers and crews of the Squadron that co-operated on the expedition, whose exertions contributed most materially to the speedy reduction of Ras-el-Khyma; and it will afford the Government the highest gratification to communicate these sentiments to His Excellency the Naval Commander in Chief in India; and to the authorities at Home.

The conduct of Captain Hall and Lieuts. Maillard, Arthur, Faithfull, Greenway and Watson, in command of cruizers, and of Lieutenants Speight and Brucks, and the officers and men of the Honorable Company's Marine employed on this service, have been spoken of in terms of high commendation by the Major General and also by Captain Collier, whose established reputation and experience of the qualifications that distinguish the Naval profession, renders his testimony to the character of the Bombay Marine, of peculiar value in the estimation of the Governor in Council.

In promulgating the merited eulogium afforded by Major General Sir William Grant Keir to his gallant associates, the Governor in Council has to add his unfeigned acknowledgments to the Major General himself, for the energy and ability which have characterized the conduct of this important service, where the same professional judgment and gallantry, and the same skill in conciliating the entire confidence and support of those placed under his command, have been displayed, the manifestation of which has so repeatedly drawn forth the admiration of the late Government, and which must on all occasions ensure success.

*By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,*

Signed F. WARDEN,
Chief Secretary.

*By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,*

F. WARDEN,
*Chief Secretary.*

## FIELD ORDERS

BY MAJOR GENERAL SIR W. G. KEIR, K. M. T.

*Camp Ras el khyma, Thursday 9th Dec.* 1819.

THE Major General has sincere pleasure in announcing the successful result of the operations against Ras el khyma in a manner so creditable to every individual employed in it's reduction. The Troops have behaved with their usual spirit and steadiness.

The Major General is far from presuming to compliment the Navy. It's well earned fame can never derive additional lustre from any praise of his, but it is impossible to be entirely silent on an occasion like the present, when he feels himself so deeply indebted to that portion of it attached to the Expedition. The assistance he has received from it has contributed most essentially to the fall of the place, and the Major General is truly gratified in availing himself of this opportunity to express his sincere acknowledgements for the prompt, cordial, and vigorous co-operation of Captain Collier, C. B., whenever his aid could contribute to the furtherance of the public service, or to the accommodation of individuals. The highly judicious arrangements for the landing on the 3d, reflect great credit on Captains Loch and Walpole, and the Major General begs that those officers, as well as Lieutenant Campbell of His Majesty's Ship Liverpool, and the officers and men under their command, will accept his thanks for their active and unremitting exertions in landing and bringing forward the Guns and Stores, and for their spirited and valuable services in the Batteries and Gun Boats.

The Major General cannot omit expressing to the Engineer officers, and Lieutenant Remon in particular, the grateful sense he entertains of their zeal and intelligence, and he also feels much indebted to Captain Hardy and the Detachment of Artillery for their indefatigable exertions.

Lieutenant Colonel Milnes, C. B., Lieutenant Colonel Elrington, and Major Warren of His Majesty's 65th Regiment, have merited in a high degree the approbation of the Major General.

The officers of the Staff, Majors Colebrooke and Stannus, Captain Wilson and Lieutenant Marriott, have acquitted themselves with the same judgment and gallantry which has actuated them on every occasion where the Major General has had the happiness of having them under his command.

Captain Thompson, the Interpreter, has rendered himself eminently useful by exerting his influence in obtaining the assistance of the Muscat Arabs in the conveyance of stores from the beach, as well as by the assiduity with which he discharged his other duties; and the Major General feels greatly obliged to Captains Monteith and Walker of the Madras Establishment, who most handsomely volunteered their services on his staff.

The Major General cannot conclude this Order without thankfully noticing the assistance he has received from Captain Hall and the officers and seamen of the Hon.ble Company's Marine, as well as from numerous volunteers from the transports.

(Signed) E. G. STANNUS,
*Deputy Adjutant General.*

## FIELD AFTER ORDERS.

BY MAJOR GENERAL SIR W. G. KEIR, K. M. T.

*Camp at Ras el khyma 10th December* 1819.

Owing to the hurry of business, the name of Captain Backhouse of H. M. 47th appears to have been omitted in the complimentary orders of yesterday, and as the Major General would be sorry to pass unnoticed the meritorious conduct of any individual, he takes the earliest opportunity of expressing his admiration of the spirited advance made by that officer on the 4th instant, and of the persevering gallantry of the light troops under his command in preserving their position during the day under such a heavy fire from the enemy.

(Signed) E. G. STANNUS,
*Deputy Adjutant General.*

True Extracts.

(Signed) E. G. STANNUS,
D. A. G.

True Copy.

F. WARDEN,
*Chief Secretary.*

## GENERAL ORDERS.

*By The Hon'ble the Governor in Council,*

BOMBAY CASTLE, 28TH DECEMBER 1819.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain R. A. Willis to Act as Aide-de Camp to the Hon'ble the Governor; date of Appointment 1st Nov. 1819.

*Bombay Castle 29th December* 1819.

The undermentioned Gentlemen for the Military and Medical branches of the service having arrived on the 26th Instant in the Asia, and produced their convenants and certificates of appointments to this Presidency, are admitted on the Establishment from the date of their arrival, Mr. Edward Stanton is accordingly appointed an Acting Lieutenant Fireworker; and the Infantry Cadets promoted to Ensigns; date of rank to be settled hereafter,

*Artilltery.*

Mr. Edward Stanton.

*Infantry.*

Messrs. Clifton Bephow.
John Edward Parsons.
Peter Melvill Melvill.

*Medical Establishment.*

Mr. Robert Beatty. Assistant Surgeon.

*By Order of the Honourable the Governor in Council,*

J. B. SIMSON,
Sec. to Govt.

## CALCUTTA.

### GENERAL, ORDER.

*Head-quarters, Calcutta, 26th Nov,* 1819.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India as pleased to make the following promotions, until the pleasure of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, shall be made known.

ROYAL SCOTS.

Lieutenant A McDonald, to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice Butler, deceased, 13th October, 1819.

Ensign Thomas Stevens, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice A. McDonald, promoted, 13th October, 1819.

MEMORANDUM.

The exchange of Lieutenant W. H. Boys, from the 21st Dragoons, with Lieutenant A. Chambre, of the 11th Dragoons as announced in the General Orders of the 16th ultimo, has not taken place.

By order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col, A. G.*

## BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Dec. 29th Lieut. Doveton, 4th M. N. I. from Jaulnah.

Ditto 13th, Major N. A. Fraser, 1st-10th M. N. I. from B. G. Pritzlers Force.

Ditto Assistant Surgeon, A. Stevenson, 2d-3d M. N. I. from Do.

Ditto Lieut. Quart. Mr. N. Austin, 1st-10th M. N. I. Do.

January 1st Lieut. Tigg, 2d-8th Regt N. I. from Booje.

Ditto. Lieut. J. Price, 8th Regt. Lt. Cavalry from Seroor.

Ditto. Capt. Stewart, 7th Regt. from Deccan,

Ditto, Capt. S. Whitehill, Major of Brigade from Poonah.

Ditto. Capt. Wells, A. Horse, from Deccan.

Ditto, 2d Lieut. John Clunes, 2d-B. 6th Regt from Poonah.

Ditto. 3d Assist. Surg. B. Campbell, H. M. 17th Dragoon, from Bengal.

Ditto. 3d Capt. H. A. Harvey, Barrack. Mr. N. D. G. from Calcutta.

Ditto. 4th Major J. [illegible] Dunbar, 1st Lt. Cavalry, from Katywar.

DEPARTURE.— December, 29th Lieutenant Col. Cox, Commanding Poonah, to Poonah.

Ditto. 31st Capt. Brooks, 2d Bat.-11th Regt. to Poonah.

Ditto. Surgeon, W. Panton, 1st Light Cavalry, to Surat

Ditto January 1st Lieut. Adjutant, J. G. Richards, 1st Bat. 6th Regiment to Baroda.

Ditto. 3d Lieut. Seymour, 21-10th Regt. to Baroda.

Ditto. Lieut. Winlock, Horse, Artelery.

Ditto. 4th Captain Barnwall, 5th Regt. to Katiwar.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*Ninus is inadmissable; we have laid down certain rules which we can on no account infringe.*

*Semi Mensor, in our next.*

# The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 5th JANUARY, 1820.

The Asia has brought us our regular files of papers for June, and a few late Pamphlets, one of which a letter to Mr. Barrow, will be found in our columns of to-day. The Journals of the other presidency's still continue to afford us the latest intelligence from home; but we now daily expect a Ship or two who were to sail in August.

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When our ships passed Singapore in the end of November, nothing had been heard of the Batavian expedition against Palimbang.

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The Ball and Supper at the Goverment house on Friday last, was so numerously attended that the very spacious Ball room was as crouded as any of the votaries of fashion could desire; some Country dances and Quadrilles took place, but we observed with pleasure, that a more than usual time, was devoted to the promenade and conversation; after dancing in the New-Year the company partook of an excellent and well arranged supper and returning to the Ball room resumed again the sprightly dance.

The Governors Levee on New-Years day, was crowded *even as we wished;* amongst the Company present were His Excellency Sir C. Colville G. C. B, Commander in chief, Admiral Sir R. King, the Honorable the Recorder, the Members of Council, and all the principal Civil, Naval, and Military officers, at the Presidency.

The day was also memorable as being the second anniversary of the Battle of Korygaum, and rendered particularly interesting as having been fixed on for presenting to the gallant officer who so nobly distinguished himself the tribute, so justly his due, in the public presentation of the sword sent to him by the Court of Directors, as a token of their approbation.

Mr. Elphinstone receiving the Sword from the chief Secretary to Government addressed the gallant officer as follows.

MAJOR STAUNTON,

I am commanded by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to present you with this Sword, as a testimony of the sense they entertain of the courage, and undaunted perseverance evinced by you in the defence of Korygaum; I am happy it has fallen to my lot to communicate to you, the sentiments of the Court, and to add my own congratulation on the well merited distinction conferred on you.

I need say little of the conflict which has obtained you this Hon'ble acknowledgment; it is already well known to all who take an interest in the atchievements of the British Arms in the East, to all persons the situation in which your Detachment was placed, surrounded by numerous, and implacable enemies, cut off from all hope of succour, and sinking under the pressure of thirst, exhaustion, & fatigue; in that hour of difficulty, and danger, it was your firmness that afforded to your Brave companions, an opportunity of displaying that devotion and gallantry which terminated in their triumph over the vast force opposed to them, & not only established for ever their own reputation, but threw a lustre over the character of their establishment and added to the Glory of the Indian Army; it is therefore with feelings of no common satisfaction, that I present you with this Sword, I hope you may long wear it with honour, and I doubt not that if an opportunity should again offer, you will use it with the same valour, with which it was gained.

Major Staunton replied; For the very flattering manner in which your Excellency has been pleased to express yourself towards me on this occasion, I beg leave to return my most grateful acknowledgments, although I possessed no greater merit, than the Gallant officers I had the honour, and good fortune to have under my command, on that trying occasion, yet praise emanating from such a source is rendered doubly gratifying to me, by a knowledge of the just, liberal, and great qualitys that so eminently distinguish your Excellencys character as a statesmen, and I may add a soldier. Having witnessed the Heroic example of Gallantry displayed by your Excellency at the Battle of Kirkee, as well as on other occasions during the late war, added to its animating effect on the troops; a recollection of these scenes, & of the hand that delivered t is Sword, will I trust ever inspire, and stimulate me to emulate such noble conduct, should fortune hereafter favor me wi h on opportunity of drawing it in the service of my country; the notice the Hon'ble Court of Directors have been pleased to take of my services. I shall ever duly appreciate.

The Hon'ble the Governor gave a splendid dinner on the occasion at Parell House, where several appropriate toasts were drank, but as Sunday Morning intervened the bilarity did not continue beyond the proper period for its termination.

We may be pardoned for saying, although not much acquainted with Military orders of merit, that we cannot help thinking it extraordinary that an officer, who on this occasion wore the Seringapatam and Egyptian Medals, should not be eligible to share even in the lowest rank of the order of the Bath, although he obtained so Glorious a victory as that of Korygaum, nearly 20 years after gaining the former Hon'ble Badges of distinction in the service of his country.

In comparing these fortunate coincidences and hailing them as a new Era in the annals of Bombay, we look forward to better prospects with respect to our commercial relations, with an assurance that every thing that liberal views and an enlightened policy can do for our *little Island*, will be done.

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The following narrative of the transactions before Ras el Khyma, has been kindly handed to us, and the reason of not publishing it in an Extra, was that we thought it too valuable, to be trusted on slips of paper.

We had a strong South East wind on entering the Gulf, which dispersed the fleet considerably, Captain Collier, anchored off Lareck on the 23d and leaving the convoy to proceed with Capt. Walpole to the rendezvous off Kishim to take in water &c. The Frigate sailed for and anchored off Ras el Khyma, on the 24th, the Benares in company having on board Dr. Jukes. Captain Remon of the Engineers came down with us in order to make his reconnoissances. Here we have since remained anxiously and impatiently anticipating the proud period which will terminate this reign of pirate terror. The Island of Kishim is said to possess numerous capabilities and recommendations political and commercial for the establishment of a factory or post being made upon it. Its situation is commanding, its Harbour excellent, its climate not unhealthy, it is naturally fertile and has a sufficient supply of water and has not for very many years been held in any way tributary to the Persians. The Town of Kishim it comparatively flourishing having about 2000 Houses, or rather Huts and 6 or 8000 inhabitants but owing to its exposure to piratical incursion the Island is very partially cultivated and the villages poor and depopulated. "The Grape of Kishmes Isle" so celebrated in the age of Lalla Rook is I fear extinct, and it is difficult to believe the now rude and barren Isle of Ormus, can ever have been the seat of wealth and commerce "Theme of the poet can it be"? We have repeatedly reconnoitred Ras el Khyma. The works upon the S. W. face where it [illegible] Generals intention to make his landing appear, to have been recently materially strengthened. It is presumed however that the materials of the fortification are soft and bad, it is impossible they can hold out, tho' I certainly think they are brave fellows; I am sorry to observe the sky dark and lowering this morning but let us only have footing on shore and our Bayonets can readily vindicate themselves but a storm *now* would be a dire mortification. On Sunday morning last, shortly after breakfast a large and several small boats were observed close in shore at some distance to the N. West, making for the Fort; the boats of the frigate immediately shoved off in order to intercept them; on nearing the largest of them her Crew run her stern foremost a shore and dragged her towards the Beach with ropes. The Pinnace which was immediately a head fired Grape from her six pounder; several of the enemy fell yet the remainder did not relinquish the ropes until the vessel was fast a ground. The Crew of the Pinnace then jumped on board and seized their blood red flag, they attached a Tow Rope to her Bow and endeavoured to get her off, ununfortunately the Rope broke, the enemy flocked from the Town and notwithstanding a heavy fire of grape and cannister from the 6 lbrs. in our two cutters, showers of Musquetry from the shore compelled our gallant fellows to relinquish the undertaking

*(Continued after the Advertisement.)*

# Strayed,

A BULL BITCH, brindled, cropt ears, and tail, answers to the name of *Rose*. It is requested that the Person in whose possession she may be will return her to Mr. TROTTER in the Dock-Yard.

Bombay, Jan. 5th

*(Continued from the third Page.)*

and to sheer off. An Officer and two Men were wounded in his little affair one of them I regret to say has since died. The Eden Captain Loch, and the H. C. Cruizer Nautilus joined us from Bushire on Sunday; Mr. Bruce has not reached Ras-el khyma, but is daily expected; on Monday night about Twelve o'Clock a number of large Boats were observed in shore bearing for the Port from the Southward, the Liverpool and Eden weighed immediately and opened their Broadsides upon the Enemy they were however too distant to sustain very material injury; the Eden drawing less water than the Liverpool went in further than Captain Collier would venture to do; on nearing the Headmost or rather the outmost Boat, the Eden was (I think they call it) *thrown up in the wind*, her Boats shoved off and boarded a large Dow in beautiful style, the rascals set fire to the vessel and jumped over board, with the exception of a few prisoners, one of whom only was saved; our Jacks had just time to abandon her, when the Magazine blew up with a tremendous explosion; none of the sailors were materially hurt.

I have been at least twenty times interrupted since I sat down to write this letter, you will not therefore be surprised by its incoherence. Sir Wm. and our three Navy Captains have just visited the Imam; H.H. appears to anticipate our success with satisfaction and confidence all our arrangements are at lenght I think concluded; Capt. Wal ole commands the Gunboats, & Sir Wm. is determined to command the advance in person, The Fleet have all anchored and thank heaven we are to land at day break, every one seems exulting in hope and spirit.

I resume my pen to tell you that the prisoner whom I mentioned to you as having been saved from on board the captured Dow proves to be one of the Crew of a vessel taken some time ago off Mangalore laden with Stores from Madras, he acquainted us that the pirates have been during the last two months cruizing of the coast of Scind and Kutch; on their return homewards they fell in with a convoy of the Imams Boats laden with Merchandise from Bussorah six of these they captured and as usual murdered the whole of their crews; thank God *Retribution* is at hand, on Tuesday Morning the Garison received a large reinforcement by land, they marched up the Isthmus with great display of confidence; There were about 35 Boats of one sort or other got into the Harbour on Monday Night so that the Garrison must now be considerably stronger than on our arrival, the troops are in excellent health altho' a considerable degree of sickness prevails both on board the Curlew and amongst our own Crew.

Camp before Ras el Khyma, 10th Dec.

Ras el Khyma, at length is ours. The troops on advancing to storm the outworks yesterday morning, found that the town had been evacuated during the night, *devil take these Arabs!* after all our trouble to be thus baffled. The Troops landed at day break nearly two Miles S. W. of the Fort, without the slightest opposition. The disembarkation was conducted, in a most masterly manner by Captain Loch of the Eden, the Gun boats commanded by Captain Walpole. Heavy rain until twelve o'clock, Tents and some stores were landed and the troops encamped in the course of the day. The Enemy occasionally shewed themselves in small parties but at a most respectful distance, a few rounds were fired for their amusement from our 9 pounders.

4th The General advanced with the light Troops at about 10 o'clock and drove the enemy close under the walls of the outer Fort a lodgment was effected within breaching distance, in accomplishing this we had 3 men killed and 24 wounded, Major Molesworth was shot thro the Head by a cannon ball as he was looking over the Breast work.

During the night a Battery for four Guns was erected, distance 450 yds, from the outer Fort. A mortar Battery was thrown up about 60 yards to the right, and trenches opened for the covering parties &c.

5th Dec.—Three 18 Pounders were landed and were mounted, at night. The trenches considerably extended to the left and another strong Battery for four Guns erected about two hundred yards to the left of the one first thrown up, and which was now considered the centre Battery. The Mortars on the right, and the new Battery on the left kept up occasional sniping throughout the day but without much effect.

6th December.—Opened 3 18lbrs. from the centre Battery and knocked off the defences from the outer Towers and almost silenced the Enemy's Guns. The Liverpool opened a tremendous fire on the Town which she continued during the day. At Eight o'clock at night the Enemy made a sally a long the whole line but directing their greatest strength against our flanks. The attack upon the left was totally repulsed by Major Warren who commanded on this night in the Trenches, Upon the right the Arabs contrived to creep close up to the mortar battery undiscovered; the Troops in the Battery completely surprised fell back upon the centre Battery so that the Enemy for a few moments had possession of our works upon the right flank. The Troops however were almost immediately rallied and charged with the Bayonet in gallant style. The Enemy were then driven out with considerable loss, and most precipitately retreated, abandoning a Howitzer which they had dragged some distance towards the fort; we had nine men wounded in this affair several of them desperately; towards morning the Enemy repeated their attacks, but without being able to make any impression. The lines were further extended and a breast work thrown up, our extreme left resting upon the beach. The state of the weather having rendering it impossible to land the remainder of our Artillery, 2. 18lbrs. were removed from the centre to the left Battery, in order to dismantle the remaining Towers, of the outer fort, (7th December.) These Guns continued firing throughout the day, but without adequate effect, the remainder of our Artillery were landed together with two 24 Pounders from the Liverpool. The left Battery was placed under the superintendance of Capts. Loch and Walpole, and manned by sailors; it was glorious to see the ardent zeal with which these gallant fellows worked; during this night the 2. 24, pdrs. were mounted on the left, and three additional 18, pdrs in the centre Battery, and a 12 Pounder on the extreme right in order to check some Guns from the Enemy's Boats in the Creek.

The Batteries opened on the 8th with tremendous effect; by three o'clock in the afternoon the whole of the Towers of the outer Port were dismantled and the Breaches appeared practicable, it was however thought advisable to defer storming until the following morning. Captain Clutterbuck received a musquet Ball in his left cheek early in the day whilst on duty in the trenches. The wound is not at all a dangerous one, but will I fear be troublesome; the Ball has not yet been extracted. Captain Moore is acting for him as Brigade Major to Colonel Milnes.

8th On the Evening of this day a flag of truce went off from the Town to the Liverpool, the Bearer of which was forwarded by Captain Collier to Camp. He brought a letter to the General. He was permitted to return through our lines and charged with a proclamation containing an assurance of mercy to all who surrendered unconditionally. This man said that having "removed their Families they "had only their Soldiers and their arms "in Ras el khyma, and that it was their determination to defend it or to die. His manner was cool and determined and most perfectly collected. He added some home questions made to him by Dr. Jukes, with a sort of sneering self possession bordering upon impertinence. Still his demeanour and his bearing were those of a brave man and I admired and hated him as the defender of his country, and the murderous enemy of my own. I wish we had found him in his boasted trenches yesterday.

9th Our Batteries again opened at day break in the morning, and the enemy contrived to fire several of their guns, and continued sniping from the wall, Col. Errington commanded in the Trenches. The line were moved down from Camp, and drawn up at some distance in rear of the Batteries. The arrangements for the storming having been made on the previous evening, the troops were drawn up accordingly at sunrise, at Eight o'clock the Batteries ceased firing and the bugle sounded the advance, all subsequent was disappointment and vexation, not an armed man was found either in the Fort or in the Town. No troops have undergone more fatigue and privation than ours have done during the last week, none have ever borne it more cheerfully.

Report tells us that many of the Arabs are still in the Neighbouring Hills and date groves, some have retreated to Rumps and some have endeavoured to join the chief of Shaghur; a number of stragglers of the poorest possible description have come into Camp, and as there seems to be some divisions amongst their Chieftains, I think it probable they may give themselves up, I suspect *H. Highness* the Imaums Army is not so near at hand as it ought to have been. Captain Walpole and three of the cruizers are gone up to Rumps, about 12 miles from hence a miserable place without defences.

10th Dec.—The chief of the Zohaub tribe the largest and most powerful of the defenders of Ras el Khyma has written in for protection he will probably be in Camp in the course of the evening. Hassun bin Rahma the chief of Ras el Khyma is in the date groves, and the Imaum says he will surround him.

11th Dec.—The chief of the Zohaub tribe came in but it is not yet decided what is to be done with him. Hassun bin Rahma is still not, though the Imaum thinks he will come in, on security of his life being spared.

## NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE. and NAVAL REPORT.

An American Frigate, the Congress, has visited China this year, giving convoy to three of their merchant ships; the Frigate was at Lintin, when our ships past; one of her convoy, had fell to Leeward and it was thought would not get up, again, till March.

The China survey being at an end, the ships we understand are a out returning to this port and we trust will resume their researches nearer home, as many a geographical point in this quarter remains undetermined.

Our Letters from Ceylon of the 3d of December allude in no shape whatever to any late gale of wind, or damage, received by the York.

### BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Dec. 30. Ship Sullemany, Robt. Suxpitch, from China 6th November.

Do. Armed Boat Chacer, Syrang Doss Mahomed, from Matwan.

Jan. 1. Brg Amudy, Alexander Henning, from Siam, 4th March

Do. Brig Fair Trial, S Wales, from Bengal 28th November.

3. Ship Mary Ann, J. Webster, from Calcutta, 24th November.

PASSENGERS.

*Per Sullemany.*—Wm. Jardine Esq.

*Per Mary Ann.*—Captain and Mrs Harvey, Surgeon Campbell, Ensign Brannan, a detachment of H. M. 47 Regt.

DEPARTURE.—Dec. 30. His M. Frigate Seringapatam, A. Ellis Esq. to Trincomalie.

Do. Ship Carron, John Furneaux Esq. Captain to Trincomalie.

Do. Ship Isabella, J. L. Scarvell, to Calcutta.

Jan. 1. Ship Ahmedy, Richard Cooper, to Manglore.

Do. 2. H. C. Brig Vestal, Lieut. R. Watson, to Ras el Khyma.

PASSENGERS.

*By Isabella.*—Lieut. Wroughton, Mrs. Scarvell and Child.

### CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL AT KEDGEREE.

Dec. 6.—Ship Isabella, P. C. Foster, from Prince of Wales Island the 9th November.

OFF CALCUTTA.

Dec. 8. The Asia Felix.

PASSENGERS.

PER ISABELLA.—John Anderson, and D. Bannerman, Esqrs. of the Civil Service.

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

The H. C. Ship Abbertin, Captain L. Percival, and Admorah, Captain T. Winter, for Coast and Madras.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

Dec. 5.—Ship Nestor, E. Theaker, for London.

Do. Grab Ship Nadir Shaw, Nacoda Colfon, for Muscat.

Do. American Ship Guide, E. Ford, for Salem.

Do. American Ship Stephen, J. K. Stanhope, for New port

Do 6. American Brig Indus, J. Wills, for Boston.

Do. Ship Alexander, B. Rogers, for the Persian Gulph.

Do. Ship East Indian, D. D. Wishart, for Hull.

Do. 7. Ship John Bull, John Bean, for Batavia.

Do. 8. Ship Argyle, Hugh Cathre, for Bombay.

Do. Bark Amboyna, D. Wilson, for Port Jackson

Do. Grab Ship Cawdry Coorjee Calender, for Ceylon.

Do. 10. American Ship Augustus, S. Todd, for Salem.

Do. 11. Danish Ship Ludivig A. N. Beck, for Copenhagen.

Do. American Ship Palladium, H. Larcom, for Boston

PASSED TO SEA DURING THE WEEK.

The Fazal Allum, (Arab.)

PROGRESS OF VESSELS.

*At the following Stations on the 11th Inst.*

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Passed down,—The John Bull.

Remain,—The Baring, Portuguese Ship St. Jago Mayor, and Nadir Shaw, outward bound.

KEDGEREE.

Passed down,—The Alexander, and American Brig Indus.

NEW ANCHORAGE.

Remain,—The H. C. Ships Princess Charlotte, of Wales, Marquis of Wellington, Thomas Grenville, Carnatic, Minerva and Rose.

SAUGUR.

Remains,—The Surrey, (Aldham.)

## General Register of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

### BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—On the 30th December, by the Reverend N. Wade, Senior Chaplain Lieut. Colonel Edwards of H. M. 73d Regiment to Mrs. Haynes, widow of the late Major Haynes of H. M. 47th Regiment.

January 4th by the Reverend N. Wade, A. M. Senior Chaplain Francis Warden, of Bombay Esquire, Chief Secretary to Government, to Miss Harriet Kensington.

[redacted]

DEATH.—At Etrichpoor on the 14th ultimo in the 43 year of his age, Major James Grant of the 5th Madras Light Cavalry, and Commanding the regular Troops of His Highness the Nawab Sallabut Khan Bahauder. With this noble and invaluable Officer is buried more worth than is usual to fall to the lot of one man.

A more zealous and Conscientious Officer need not be Sought for; and a more constant, kind, and devoted friend, perhaps, could not be found. In the performance of every military duty he expected observance but did not require more in others than he was strictly scrupulous in himself, and he always succeeded in commanding it, because he carried persuasion and good humour in the mode of Communication.

So much Excellence is rarely to be met with in any man, and for why; because he endeavoured to excel, and fortune seems to have been unusually propitious in favoring all his undertakings. His case is indeed a deplorable one for, added to a comfortable independance, & he was looking forward to no very distant period to enjoy in the repose and shade of his native Country (hailed by a lovely wife and family) what his economy had further enabled him to realize in the sunshine of the East.

Oh Existence where is thy Triumph?
"Nor love thy life nor hate.
But while thou liv'st, live well,
How long or short permit to Heaven."

On the 31st ultimo at Mangalore in the 36th of his year Captain James Hardie of the Country service.

January 1st, Serjeant Major William Lawrie, of the 2d Bat. 6th Regt. N. I. attached to the Marine Battalion.

## MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—At Punganore, on the 2d of August last Emudy Chika Royal, eldest son of the H. E. Emudy Sanker Royal Eshwarut Bahader, the Rajah of Punganore, to Moodar Aumagle and Chana Busah Aumagle, Daughters of His Highness Savoy Bascod Linga, Raj h of Soonda.

On the 23d of August last, Sada Seva Rogendra, eldest Son of said H. H. Rajah of Soonda, to Avagie Aumagie and Dava Aumagie, Daughters of the Rajah of Punganore.

On the 30th of August last, Puthan Chike Royal 2d son of the said Rajah of Punganore, to Chana Aumagie, Daughter of the Rajah of Soonda.

BIRTHS.—On the 13th Instant, the Wife of Quarter Master Henderson of the Horse Artillery, of a Son.

At Vellore, on the 7th Instant, Mrs. Podmore of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Mhow, on the morning of the 5th December, after a short but severe illness, Lieut. J. H. Kave of the 1st Regiment of Native Cavalry who has lately commanded one of the Ressalahs of Poonah Auxiliary Horse. This excellent man and promising Officer was on a visit to Sir John Malcolm, in whose Division he had served as a Staff Officer during the late Campaign and who regarded him with the sincerest esteem and affection.

At Quilon on the 7th instant, Mary Anne Daughter of Captain B. Blake, 23 Regt. N. I. aged 19 months.

At Wallajahbad, on the night of the 31 instant, of the Cholera Morbus, Lieut. William Haldane, 2d Bat. 24th Regt. N. I. At Wallajahbad, on the evening of the 26 the ultimo, Miss Llewellyn, the eldest daughter of Captain Llewellyn; aged 17 years. 5 months and 18 days.

# English Extracts.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, JUNE 28

### GENERAL BOYD.

The house having resolved itself into a committee of supply.

*Mr. Wilberforce* prefaced his motion by a short statement of the circumstances on which the claim was founded. That officer, who was a native of the United States, had in early life rendered a great service to the cause of this country in the East Indies, at a very critical period of our affairs there. He was at that time the commander of a corps in the service of the Nizam. A large French force and a small English force being not far distant from each other, the commander of the latter apprehending a sudden attack from the former, applied to General Boyd at midnight for assistance, a request with which he did not for a moment hesitate to comply. It subsequently proved that the alarm was unfounded, but General Boyd's friendly zeal was handsomely acknowledged by the British government at Calcutta. To himself, however, it proved highly injurious, for the artifices of the French party at the court of the Nizam were so successful, that he was deprived of a situation from which he was then in the receipt of 9,000*l.* a year. Unable to obtain any compensation in India, he came to this country, and gained at his own request, permission to take a cargo of saltpetre from Calcutta to the United States; by which adventure it was calculated that he might make fifty or sixty thousand pounds. The East India Company gave him that permission, and by his Majesty's Government he was furnished with a special licence to protect him even should a war unfortunately break out between this country and the United States. Notwithstanding those precautions, the vessel in which General Boyd shipped the saltpetre touching at the Cape of Good Hope to land some passengers, was these detained, and condemned by the Vice Admiralty Court. But although thus deprived of the advantages to which he was so justly entitled, General Boyd maintained his original good will toward England, in proof of which, he (Mr. Wilberforce) would read a letter from a General Officer in the British service, who dusing the late war in America, commanded on the frontier of Canada, near a spot in which General Boyd had a command on the part of United State (the Honourable Gentleman here read the letter in question, which was from General De Rottenburg W. Mellish, Esq. and spoke in high terms of the liberal and handsome conduct of General Boyd). It appeared to him (Mr. Wilberforce) to be peculiarly desirable to show the inhabitants of the United States, by the proceedings of the British House of Commons on the present occasion, that we did not consider them with any unfriendly feeling, or entertained towards them any prejudices incompatible with the full performance of justice. He would, therefore move, that a sum of not less than 6,000*l.* be granted to his Majesty for the purpose of remunerating General Boyd, &c.

*Mr. Marryat* contended, that General Boyd had no claim whatever on this country. There was nothing in his profession in India which entitled him to favourable considerations; and he (Mr. Marryat) confessed [illegible] at the interference of the Honourable Member for Bramber, in an individual, who, at the head of 2,000 mercenaries, had been ready to fight for any power which might think fit to employ him. He could not consent that the taxes wrung from the people should be improvidently lavished, and he should certainly take the sense of the Committee on the Resolution.

*Mr. H. Gurney* observed, that there were only two of the Committee who were of opinion that the Petitioner was not entitle to remuneration.

*Mr. T. Wilson* thought General Boyd ought to have insured his property against all risks. In the event of a loss at sea he would have been placed in the same situation as he now was. He felt bound to oppose the grant.

*Sir J. Mackintosh*, as a member of the Committee felt it necessary to say a few words on this occasion. There was no doubt entertained of the extent of the

*( Continued in the Supplement. )*

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY BHAWOO PANDOORANGJEE, & G. MARTINS, IN APOLLO STREET.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &C. &C. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

*Gentlemen about to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the PRINTERS, who will pay due attention to their*

# SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1820.


( *Continued from the last Page.* )

service, or of the justice of the remuneration given by the India Company. This remuneration was permission to take a cargo of salt-petre to America, from which he would have realized a very great profit. Of this profit he was deprived, by the cargo having been seized by British Officers. Having lost the reward given by the India Company, General Boyd appealed not to the justice, but to the equity and liberality of Parliament, for some recompence for his services. Under all the circumstances of the case, he felt himself bound to support the motion.

*Sir J Coffin* assured the House that that Gentleman was incapable of any willful mis-statement of his affairs.

*The Chancellor of the Exchequer*, said the great services rendered by the Marquis Wellesley to this country would have cost much blood and treasure. were it not for the assistance rendered by Gen. Boyd at Hyderabad.

The motion was then put and carried.

The House resumed, the Report was brought up, and ordered to be received to-morrow.

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**HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, JUNE 29.**

Mr. Hume postponed his motion for the repeal of the Combination acts till next Session.

The House went into a Committee on the Grampound Bribery acts.

Alexander Lamb, the solicitor for Mr. *Teed*, stated that he had formerly said that he could not give evidence as to the transactions of Mr. Teed in this case, as he had obtained his information respecting them in his capacity of agent for that gentleman. He now submitted that he should not be called on to disclose that information.

The witness was ordered to withdraw.

Mr. Wynn said, that the confidence reposed in a solicitor was confidence for the protection of the client and not of the attorney. As the client had waved his right, he urged that the witness should be called upon to answer the questions which might be put to him.

Mr. Martin said, that the practice of putting questions, such as those which were proposed to the witnesses, would tend to the breach of all professional confidence. If the House wished really to prevent bribery why did they make it necessary for candidates to make an oath on the hustings, that they had not been guilty of bribery. He was as willing as any man to put down bribery, but when Members proceeded against bribery in others, why did they not forbear to to practise it themselves [ Order. Order. ]

Mr. Wynn rose to Order. If the Hon. Gent (he said) dared to charge him or any other Member with bribery, he should move the adjournment of the committee, and prefer his charge to the House. If not, his words were highly inconsistent, as well with order as with the courtesy of the House.

Mr. Martin said he had no specific charge to make, but he could not think the House acted wisely or sincerely, if, while it professed to discountenance bribery, it did not not take those means which promised effectually to check it.

The witness (Mr. A. Lamb) was then called in, and asked whether he had been at a meeting at Launceston, respecting the indictments? He said he did not feel himself at liberty to answer questions respecting confidential transactions in which he had been professionally concerned. He was directed to withdraw.

Sir Christopher Hawkins then rose in his place, and said that he had met Mr. Teed at Launceston, who had asked him to assist in the prosecution against the Electors of Grampound. He (Sir C. H.) had done so.

Sir J. Macintosh asked, whether the Hon. Baronet would relieve Mr. Lamb from his obligation of secrecy?

Sir C. Hawkins assented.

Sir C. Hawkins having released the witness from the obligation of secrecy a question arose, whether Mr. Teed, the other client of Mr. Lamb, had in his examination yesterday released him also from his obligation of secrecy. Mr. Teed not being in attendance, the examination of Mr. Lamb was discontinued.

Mr. Lavie was examined. He stated that he had not been employed at the Grampound election. He had been afterwards employed to defend some of the electors who were prosecuted for acts of bribery. Being employed to defend them, and having no knowledge of their cases but from imperfect sources, he went to Exeter, where three indictments of this kind were tried, in one of which only he was concerned. He found a great body of very extraordinary evidence against them which he had not expected; consequently, when he went to Launceston and heard that the expences of the opposite party had been enormous, he thought it his duty, without being authorized by his principals, to bring about an arrangement. An agreement had been entered into that the petition against the return for Grampound should not be proceeded in, and that the indictments should not be all prosecuted. When the time came for balloting for the Committee, he understood that this agreement would be acted upon, and that the petitioner should proceed to make out his case; but on the morning of the Meeting of the Committee the petitioner declined proceeding. The witness then felt himself bound to perform the agreement. The agreement had been reduced to writing. All expences of every kind on the prosecution, and in the election, were to be paid to Mr. Teed, but no other money: 1,000l. was paid down. In all 7,700l. had been paid to Mr. Teed. The witness had not been re-paid that sum. He expected to be re-paid by the Sitting Members.

Witness was asked, whether since the election he had received any money from the Members for Grampound, or from any other persons on their account?

The witness declined to answer that question.—He was directed to withdraw, and it was decided that the question should be put.

The witness being again called, said he had received money from Mr. Innes one of the Sitting Members.

Mr. Wynn asked to what amount? To this the witness also objected; but his objection being over-ruled, he said he had received between 7 or 8000l. not specifically for election purposes. Mr. Innes was indebted to him largely on transactions not connected with the election. The law expences paid to Mr. Lamb had amounted to 4700l. The election expences to Mr. Teed 2300l. for travelling expences, fees to his son as counsel, &c. He had seen the law bills.

Mr. A. Lamb was again called and examined as to the agreement. His objection to answer being overruled, he said he had not a copy of the agreement; he had destroyed it ten days or a fortnight since; he had no idea it would be called for; he destroyed it because the purposes of it had been answered.

The House resumed. The Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Thursday.

Mr. Wynn moved that the minutes of evidence be laid before the House. It deserved serious consideration whether it would not be proper to proceed against a witness who had detroyed a material document pending an investigation [ Hear. ]

The Minutes were brought up, and ordered to be printed.

Sir W. De Crespigny gave notice of a motion for Friday next, for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into Mr. Owen's plan for relieving the distresses of the poor.

Mr. Dickinson obtained leave to bring in a bill for enlarging the provisions of the Act of Henry VIII., with respect to Drainage and the Commissions of Sewers.

The Honorable Member presented a petition from a certain district in Somersetshire, paying for the establishment of a Court for the recovery of small debts, and that the powers of such Court should extend to all sums under 5l.

SIR MANASSEH LOPEZ.

On the motion of Mr. C. Wynn, the Attorney and Solicitor General, after a few words from Sir C. Hawkins, were ordered to move for the judgment of the Court of King's Bench upon Sir Manasseh Lopez, and the other persons convicted of bribery at the last election for Grampound.

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

Another revolution has taken place in the Spanish Ministry, and M. de. Casa Yrujo has been ordered away from Madrid with as little ceremoney as his predecessor. He was only allowed the short period of an hour to prepare for his departure from the metropolis to Avila de la Cierra, and his wife was commanded to follow him in 36 hours. The Count d'Eguia, Minister of War, has also been deposed, and *recommended* to repair to some town on the coast of Granada, there to remain till he receives his appointment as Captain General of that province; and his successor is General Alos. The Marquis M. C. Yrujo was formerly Secretary to the Marquis del Campo, when the latter was Ambassador in this country. He was suspected to be too strongly attached to the interests of the United States of America, having married an American Lady, the daughter of Governor M'Kean. At the date of the last dispatches we have ground for believing that no successor had then been appointed to M. Casa Yrujo.

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The accounts from America still continue to disclose a gloomy picture of commercial embarrassment and distress. A suspension of specie payments by the State Banks was generally apprehended—which was likely to be followed by a stoppage of the Bank of the United States, the shares of which had fallen in value from 95 to 90 dollars. The City Bank at Baltimore had stopped payment—the alarm and confusion had spread far and near—lands were advertised for sale to pay the arrears of taxes—and the price of produce throughout the country had declined almost to nothing. Let it be remembered, that the taxes payable to the general Government in the United States are trifling, as the nominal value, when compared with those of other countries; yet, small as is the amount of them, they are deeply in arrear. What then must be the actual pressure upon the commercial and agricultural interests throughout the Union?

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The Persian Ambassador and his beautiful Circassian have it is said, been invited by the Prince Regent to spend some time at the Pavilion, during the absence of his Royal Highness from Brighton.

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The important Appeal Cause respecting the old Leases of Panmure and Brechin Castle, was decided on Friday last by the House in favour of the Hon. Wm. Maule, who has left town for Scotland, having previously tied off from his attendance in Parliament with Sir Wm. Hope, Member for the county of Dumfries.

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Last week the contest for the preachership of Lincoln's Inn finally terminated in the election of Dr. Lloyd, of the University of Oxford, by a majority of *one vote*. At the close of the election the numbers were—

For Dr. Lloyd, 15 | For Dr. Maltby, 14.

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A military officer undertook last week, for a wager of 50l. to go into every house in Windsor and Eton, disguised as a *seller of matches*, without being known, though he had been educated in Eton, and resided at Windsor, and made the attempt with success.

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The Directors of the Bank of England have adopted the invention of Messrs. Applesgarth and Cowper for their new Note, which is in active preparation, and which is calculated to defy sucessful imitation.

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A meeting of the manufacturing, trading, and labouring classes of the City of Cork took place on Monday Inst. for the purpose of petitioning Parliament upon the subject of their distresses. Although there were nearly 15,000 persons assembled, it appears that the utmost order and propriety were observed. A series of Resolutions were agreed to, and a petition founded upon them was read, and aproved by the meeting. In this petition they pray for a reduction of taxes, and "a restoration of their landed proprietors, by means of a tax upon absentees, and a repeal of the Union" They further pray, if the above points cannot be granted, that the means may be afforded by Government for emigrating "to some country where, the taxes being lighter, they may be able to obtain employment and support." The petition is to be presented to the House of Lords by the Earl of Charlemont, and to the House of Commons by the Hon. C. Robinson.

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The Leeds Paper says—"Several ships have arrived at Liverpool during the present week, freighted with soldiers and emigrants from Ireland and other parts of the United Kingdom, for South America. Three vessels are also fitting out from Liverpool, for the express purpose of conveying emigrants, &c. from this part of the kingdom."

[*St. James's Chronicle,—June 25.*

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**FEMALE FASHIONS FOR JULY.**

Parisian Walking Dress. Cambric muslin gown, ornamented round the border with flue lace, surmounted with five broad tucks, and a richly embroidered flounce edged with lace. Corsage à-la Sevigné with a dark green embroidered belt. Long puckered sleeves. Triple Spanish ruff of lace, with pointed edges. Yellow gauze bonnet, ornamented with a full bouquet of lilacs. Dove-coloured parasol, fringed with white. Dark green kid slippers and gloves.

English Summer Walking Dress. Round dress of fine India muslin over blush-coloured satin, finished by a broad puckered ornament at the border to correspond. Cunezon spencer of blush satin and fine lace. Bonnet of the same, with a full bouquet of roses, myrtle blossoms, or other small flowers. Triple antique ruff of fine lace. Lemon-coloured kid slippers and gloves, and parasol of sea-green.

Evening Dress.—A white satin slip, over which is a round dress, composed of white gauze with small pink spots; the bottom of the skirt is finished by a band of white satin, terminated by a full flounce of blond lace; over this is a trimming of a very novel and pretty description, and this is surmounted by a lace flounce to correspond. Frock body, cut low round the bust, which is ornamented, in a novel style, with lace and bows of ribbon; there are two falls of the latter, one of which is disposed in such manner that, with the bows, it forms a tucker. The back is full; the sleeves short, and very full. A lace scarf is thrown over the shoulders.

In the article of jewellery turquoise stones, pearls, sapphires, and emeralds set round with brilliants, are most in favour.

The favourite colours are sapphire blue, emerald green, peach blossom, and rose colour.

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Copenhagen, June 15.—Several Danish officers proceed to Scania to witness the military manœuvres, for which they have received passports from the Swedish Legation. This circumstance proves that there is no foundation for the reports circulated of a serious misunderstanding between the two Courts.

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**COURT OF KING'S BENCH, June 20.**

**IRON COFFINS.**

THE KING V. COLERIDGE AND OTHERS.

Mr Gurney shewed cause against the rule obtained on a former day by Mr. Chitty, for a mandamus to the officiating curate, churchwardens and sexton of the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, commanding them to inter in the churchyard, in a patent iron coffin, the body of Mrs. Gilbert, the wife of a parishioner.

The case was argued at considerable length by Mr. Gurney and Mr. Campbell against, and Mr. Scarlett and Mr. Chitty in support of the mandamus.

The Court were of opinion, that the right of burial in the parish church-yard was a common law right, which might be enforced by mandamus if the person positively refused interment; but that the manner of burial was peculiarly a matter of ecclesiastical cognizance, with which this Court had nothing to do. This motion related solely to the manner, and as the defendants had not refused to inter the body in the usual manner, this Court could not interfere.—Rule discharged with costs.

THE KING V. MOSELY WOOLS.

In this case cause was shown why the writs of levari facias should not be set aside. It was contended, in reply to the rule, that the sheriff was bound to take care of the revenues of the Crown, and that he had only done his duty by issuing the writs to seize the property of the defendant.

The Court after having heard the arguments on both sides, delivered their opinion, that time ought to be given for returning the writs of levari facias.

WRIGHT V DOLBY AND HAY.

In these cases, the Court, after having heard the affidavits on both sides, made the rule absolute for postponing the trials till the sittings after next Michaelmas term, before which time, it was sworn, that Mr. Cobbet, who is a material witness for the defendants, would return to England.

THE KING V. FEEL AND DAWSON.

It will be remembred, that some time ago a criminal information was granted against these defendants. They now appeared in Court, and with the consent of the prosecutor, gave their own recognizances to appear on the first day of the ensuing term.

Several others, cases, of no public interest, were disposed of, and the Court then rose, having completed their sittings during the term.

[*St. James's Chronicle.—July. I.*

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## PLYMOUTH—JUNE 26.

**RETRENCHMENT.**

The practibility of this having been indirectly admitted by Lord Castlereagh himself in a debate respecting the finance resolutions on the 7th instant, it becomes a question of some moment to the public why a reduction in our expenditure is not forthwith effected? This word retrenchment, there is too much reason to fear, is never pleasing to men in power, and, when they bear witness to its necessity or possibility, the conviction is most commonly rather forced upon them than willingly felt or expressed. We do not know which is the case with Lord Castlereagh, but of this we may be certain, that when one of our ministers is compelled to make such an admission, the duty is evidently imposed on them, in the eyes of the people, of achieving, without a moment's delay, what they may consider as proper to be done in this respect; and, untill it is done, let the word retrenchment be continually echoed in their ears, from one end of the kingdom to the other. Another of our ministers, the Earl of Liverpool, on the 18th instant, congratulated the House of Lords, that in future he had hopes of government being unabled to act without farther loans, which congratulation, united with the admission of his noble colleague in the house of Commons, affords grounds for rejoicing, if they were dictated by sincerity. Of this, ministers might easily convince the country by their acts; and why should we suppose that they will not be glad to do it? That country must, or at least ought to, be as dear to them as it is to the most patriotic man in the kingdom; and, in proportion as they shew deference to the reasonable desires of the people on every point connected with the promotion of the national welfare, be it by an economical course of proceedings, or by advancing the general desire for a moderate reform of our representative system, or in any other manner, they may depend on the support of public opinion, which is far better than any majority, however large, to be obtained or purchased in the house of parliament. The motives to economy in every department are not only to be found in the present distressed state of the united kingdom, but in the prudential regard which is due to futurity. We may here depart from the Gospel injunction: 'Take no thought for the morrow,' but not for the sake of inducing despair, which sentiment ought not to be indulged at any time, either by the ministers or the people. Let us then imagine another war to arise, and anticipate how, under such a circumstance, we may be best able to raise the means of repelling insult and chastizing annoyance. Will it be by fresh loans or intermediate retrenchment? Will it be by adding to the public burthens, which are already hard to endure, or by husbanding our resources and renewing our strength for the hour of emergency? If our taxes, in the fifth year of peace, are grievous, with the ports of the whole world open to our traffic, how will the people be capable of bearing additional ones, when war shall close some of those ports against us? Shall we look forward to that awful period, when we may be reduced by weakness and incapacity, and a want of economy, to a compromise of our vital interests as a nation, or to that more gratifying condition of things, when war shall find us not afraid of entering on a conflict, with energies sufficient to render it both glorious and decisive? These are momentous questions, which it well becomes the British statesman to weigh maturely; and we will not pay our ministers so bad a compliment as to think that they can view them with indifference. If they seek popularity, can they acquire it in any more effectual way than by conciliating the nation and devoting themselves to its true prosperity? They must know but little of the British people, who fancy that they are to be ruled by coercion. It is solely by measures, consonant with their constitutional feelings and addressed to their good sense, that their loyalty can be ensured, and their peacefulness and content relied on, not by severe legislative enactments, not by that anomaly in our constitution, a standing army, which merely agravates the evils it professes to cure, whilst it argues a lamentable distrust of those who are reluctantly obliged to submit to its expence, without perceiving its necessity. In short, one beneficial design for the national welfare, emanating cheerfully from ministers, commenced in sincerity and perused with zeal will prevail more with our honest country men, and sooner gain their general affections, than an hundred restrictive acts of parliament or hundred thousand soldiers, which, however they may admire their courageous gallentry in the field and respect their general conduct out of it, they are inclined, perhaps, with a natural jelousy to regard more as the subservent instruments of military power than as protectors of the people, and upholders of the constitution.

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## NAVAL

Captain Shiffner is appointed to the Carnation, which ship is to be removed from the Newfoundland to the Halifax station.—Captain Gawler is appointed to the Drake.—Messrs. Marshall, Brooks, Sadler, and Thornton, have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant.—Lieut. G. C. Blake is appointed First of the Royal George Yacht; Lieut. Fegan, Tiger cutter.

The Hon Charles Paget has resumed the command of the Prince Regent's yacht, (the Royal George) to direct her equipment for the service of his Royal Highness during the summer months; and it is with much pleasure we state that his Royal Highness has officially expressed his intention of visiting this port in a few weeks.

H. M. ship Myrmidon, Capt. H. L. Leeke, went out of harbour on Tuesday, and anchored in the Sound. On passing the Impregnable, (the flag-ship of Lord Viscount Exmouth) the band of the Myrmidon struck up Rule Britannia, when a salute was fired from the flag-ship, in return for a similar compliment previously paid by the Myrmidon on his Lordship's visit of inspection. On entering the Narrows between Drake's Island and the Main, she was again complimented by the band of the 31st regiment, which was answered by the ship's band with the British Grenadiers A cold collation was afterwards given by Capt. Leeke to about sixty persons, who closed the day with dancing quadrilles, waltzes, &c.

It is reported that the Myrmidon will proceed to Portsmouth, to receive the Algerine Ambassador for Algiers; on her arrival at which place she is to sail to St. Helena.

Rear Admiral Edward Leveson Gower is to succeed Rear Admiral Plampin in the command at St. Helena: the former, it is supposed, will hoist his flag in the Wellesley, to relieve the Conqueror, now on that station, as her term of three years' service will expire in October next, when the latter Admiral will most likely return home in that ship.

**Navy Agents.**—A Meeting of Naval Officers was held on Tuesday, at the London Coffee-house, Ludgate hill, pursuant to advertisement, to adopt steps to oppose a Bill recently brought into Parliament, to increase the allowance to Navy Agents, and indemnify them against being obliged to refund illegal charges heretofore made; when, in consequence of the attendance of a number of Officers in the interest of the Navy Agents, a Resolution was carried not to oppose the Bill, before the Officers desirous of opposing the measure had delivered their sentiments, or submitted the intended Resolutions in opposition to the Bill.

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*To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.*

Sir,—A chart and memoir of the Madagascar Archipelago has been lately published and dedicated to the Earl Bathurst by Governor Farquhar, a gentleman who has always exerted himself for the prosperity of navigation and commerce; and with this view, no doubt, and under the impression of the superior accuracy of this chart, copies of it have been sent to the Admiralty, and to the Court of Directors of the East-India Company.

A copy of the chart and memoir, mentioned above, having been handed to me by the Secretary of this house; however painful may be the task, I am very sorry to be obliged to exhibit some dangerous errors, and to caution navigators against trusting implicitly to it, lest they should be led into situations of embarrassment.

1st. Cargados Garajos. In the new chart, these dangers extend *only* from lat. 16° 15′ to 16° 29½′ south, or fourteen miles and a half extent in latitude; whereas, their *real* extent is from lat. 16° 17½′ to 16° 53½′ south, or thirty-six miles and a half in latitude, according to a survey by Captain Harris of the royal navy, engraved by Captain Hurd, hydrographer to the Admiralty, in March 1817.

The Cargados Garajos shoals were visited in 1810 by his Majesty's ships Cornelia and Sir Francis Drake; and Lieut. J. Henderson, an excellent observer, made the north islet anchorage in lat 16° 27½′ south, long. 59° 39′ east; and the south islet anchorage in lat. 16° 47′ south, long. 59° 34½′ east by observations of sun and moon, and 59° 33′ east by chronometer; from which anchorage the reef extends six or seven miles farther south. The East-India Company's ship Huddart, in December 1810, made the south islet of Cargados Garajos in lat. 16° 47′ south, long. 59° 31′ east, by chronometer. By these statements it appears, that the southern limit of danger, or extremity of the reef, is twenty-three or twenty-four miles and a half in latitude farther south than represented in the new chart; and that; the southern limit in this chart is placed nearly where the northern limit of the danger ought to be.

2d. Seychelle Islands. In the new chart, the most easterly group of these islands are omitted; among which are Frigate's Isle, Three Sisters, Felicite and Mariane Islands; which lie far to the eastward of Mahe, the principal Seychelle Island, and being situated on the windward part of the bank, are consequently the first islands visible in approaching with the south-east trade wind, yet they are not placed in the new chart.

3d. Cape Ambre. The northern extremity of Madagascar is placed in the new chart in lat. 12° 12′ south, long. 50° 6′ east. I made it in 12° 2′ long. 49° 22′ east, by mean of three chronometers in a run of twelve days to Bombay. The mean of observations taken in several of the Company's ships place it in long. 49° 25′ east; and Mr. Stevens, an experienced officer and correct observer, made it in lat. 12° 2′ south long. 49° 25′ east, by mean of upward of two hundred lunar distances measured up to the cape by chronometers. Hence it appears, that Cape Ambre is placed forty-one miles too far east in the new chart; which is of serious consequence, as ships proceeding by the middle passage towards Hindoostan, endeavour to correct their reckoning by a close approach to this cape, and thereby shape a proper course to avoid the dangers to the north-east and north-westward.

4th Bassas de India, called Juive in the new chart, is delineated here, of a similar form to the representations of it in the old charts; the southern part being marked *as a reef of rocks* in lat. 21° 45′ south, long 40° 3′ east, from whence a dotted bank or shoal is made to extend about sixty-seven miles nearly north-west by north. The Bassas de India is *not a shoal or reef of rocks*, but an island of two and a half or three leagues extent, covered with brushwood and small trees on the north end. Several of the Company's ships have passed near it on both sides, without perceiving any appearance of danger, except very near the shore, which consists of a white beach. Captain Jones, of the David Scott, made the body of this island in lat. 22° 28′ south, long. 40° 34′ to 40° 39′ east: Captain Donaldson, of the Neptune, made the south end of it in lat. 22° 26½′ south, long. 40° 37′, by mean of lunar distances and chronometers nearly agreeing: Captain Rush, of the Royal Charlotte, made it in long. 40° 37′ east, or 3° 44′ west of Saddle Island at the west point of Johanna by chronometers. So that the island Bassas de India is really forty-one miles and a half in latitude farther south than any part of the shoal which is placed for it in the new chrrt.

Europa Shoal is not placed in the new chart; but the situation assigned to the Bassas de India in this chart nearly corresponds with the true position of the former, which is in lat. 21° 28 south, long. 40° 3′ east by the observations of the late excellent astronomer, Captain Huddart.

5th. The two islands of the old charts, John de Nova and St. Christopher's are *both* placed in the new chart, viz. John de Nova in lat. 17° 2′ south, long. 42° 21′ east, and the latter in lat. 17° 15′ south, long. 43° 31′ east; whereas I pointed out many years ago, that these *are one and the same* island, situated in lat. 17° 3 south, long 43° 3′ east, by mean of the observations of many of the Company's ships which have passed near to John de Nova, within these last fifteen years.

6th, Chesterfield Shoal, in the new chart, is placed in lat. 16° 8 south, long. 43° 33 east; but the mean of many lunar observations of Mr. R. H. Gower (an excellent astronomer) places it in lat. 16° 19 south, long. 44° 7 east, nearly corresponding with its position as determined by the Warren Hastings and Walpole, viz. lat 16° 20¼ south, long. 44° 8¼′ east.

Errors of *less* importance might easily be pointed out in this lately published chart; but perfection cannot be expected in a work of this nature, and it is painful to find fault with the labours of others. The inaccuracies, which have been noticed above, are of great importance to the safety of navigation: and; this, I trust, will be a sufficient apology for developing them to the view of oriental navigators, if you can afford the foregoing statement a place in your popular journal.

I am, Sir,
Your's &c.
JAMES HORSBURGH.
Hydrographical Office,
East-India House, 22d May, 1819.

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*Employment of the Poor.*

The provincial Committee for the Encouragement of Industry and Reduction of Poors' Rates, has ascertained from a multitude of the most intelligent replies to its circulated scheme of enquries,—That an eminent mean of improving the condition of the labouring class, and diminishing pauperism, would be to afford the labouring poor small portions of land on easy terms:—That this practice promotes industry—furnishes employment to the rising race—prevents a dependence on parish aid, having in some districts operated to the keeping down, in others almost to the utter extinction of poors' rates—is most favourable to morality, and prevents lesser offences, tending to greater crimes.

It has, therefore, great satisfaction in addressing the public on the present occasion. The act intituled, 'An Act to amend the Laws for the Relief of the Poor, pages 7 and 8, enacts as follows:—

'And whereas, by an act passed in the 43d year of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, the churchwardens and overseers of the poor are directed to set to work certain persons therein described; and whereas by the laws now in force sufficient powers are not given to the churchwardens and overseers, to enable them to keep such persons fully and constantly employed: be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of any parish, with the consent of the inhabitants thereof in vestry assembled, to take into their hands any land or ground which shall belong to *such parish*, or to the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of such parish, or to the poor thereof to to hire and take on lease, for, and on account of the parish, any suitable portion or portions of land within or near to such parish, not exceeding 20 acres in the whole; and to employ and set to work in the cultivation of such land, on account of the parish, any such persons, as by law they are directed to set to work, and to pay to such of the poor persons so employed as shall not be supported by the parish, reasonable wages for their work; and the poor persons so employed shall have such and the like remedies for the recovery of their wages, and shall be subject to such and the like punishment for misbehaviour in their employment, as other labourers in husbandry are by law entitled and subject to.

'Provided, and be it further enacted, that, for the promotion of industry amongst the poor, it shall be lawful for the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of any parish, with the consent of the inhabitants in vestry assembled, to let any portion and portions of such parish land as aforesaid, or of the land to be so purchased or taken on account of the parish, to any poor and industious inhabitant of the parish, to be by him or her occupied and cultivated on his or her account, and for his or her own benefit, at such reasonable rent, and for such term as shall by the inhabitants in vestry by fixed and determined.'

The Committee therefore hopes that parishes and parochial officers will proceed to the selection of suitable objects, and to the division, and distribution of the land, whereby, besides the labouring class, a great number of manufacturers will also be found to avail themselves. Wherever there may found a surplusage of land, parish farming may be successfully resorted to to furnish employment for the unoccupied. And it will be considered necessary to remark, that though, in a very large proportion of instances, the limited amount of land to be hired under this bill will be inadequate, yet it is not doubted that the advantages which will necessarily arise from the adoption of this grant, will induce the legislature to remove every obstacle to a requisite supply.

It remains to invite all who have the means, to assist, our poor with small portions of land, every rank partaking the benefit. Parish officers are invoked to do the utmost in behalf of the community. Noblemen, magistrates, gentlemen, occupiers of land, will answer he call to an universal co operation. On this grand principle of economy, demonstrative proof will be afforded that subjects of general utility occupy the public mind. For the Committee.

B. WILLS, Hon. Sec.
*King's Head, Poultry, 13th May*, 1819.

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## DOCK.

## SATURDAY, JUNE 19.

### BRITISH NAVY.

A writer on the true policy or interest of England, in the *Harleian Miscellany*, aptly observes, 'Nature has assigned us an Island, and kind Providence furnished us with materials to build ships, and with men of able bodies and stout hearts to man them; nor has the divine goodness been wanting to supply us with navigable rivers and safe harbours, by which we may be enabled to defend ourselves and annoy our enemies.' And yet, if we refer to our general history, we shall find that a naval war, if we except the late contest with France, has been accounted only a secondary concern, a war by land carried on in foreign countries, being principally regarded, though nature and reason plainly dictate the contrary. Even the present state of our army and navy fully illustrates this position. The former consists of 100,000 men; the latter, though it is our vital policy, of only 14,000 seamen and 6000 marines!

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### IRON COFFINS.

The objection at St. Andrew's to the interment of any iron coffin, seems to prevail in all the other places of sepulture, from its permanence of possession by its durability; but iron will rust, though not so quick as wood and lead; which, when united, as is commonly the case, corrode and destroy each other; and it is well known, from the prodigious number of bodies buried in the churches and church yards of our great metropolis, that they decay, and, after some years, leave not a trace behind; for if those were all preserved which have been interred at St. Andrew's alone since the erection of that church by Sir Christopher Wren there would not, at this time, be room to enter the church-yard. The increase of population since that period, and the desire of many to prefer burial within the church or church-yards of London, has now arisen to so astonishing a degree, that it well deserves legislative interference to prevent the continuance of it; for if at any time this part of our island should be visited with the plague, this evil would then be seen in its just light. No provision has been made for this danger by securing plots of ground within short distances of the capital for this sacred purpose, except in a few, and those very rare cases. The vaults of most of the churches are crowded with coffins piled upon each other, at once innumerable and undistinguishable: the deposits there are of no peculiar use, for the bodies are not more safe from corruption, neither are they more likely to rise again than in any place without the town. The surplice fees, indeed, are different, and that difference might, in this age for improvement and compensation, be accommodated to the satisfaction of the incumbent. The extraordinary case which recently happened at St. Andrew's was an indecorum which the timely judgment of the Ecclesiastical Court might have prevented; but the suit had abated by the decease of the late Rev. Mr. Clare, Rector of St. Andrews. It was a complaint for refusing the rite of burial on a similar occasion to the complainant's wife, to which he had pleaded a justification, and the determination of the court is now suspended. In the mean time the painful circumstances will recur a family in their affliction, sent home without the funeral rite due to their deceased relative; the coffin itself carried about and denied admittance to the silent grave; and exposed upon a tomb-stone to the gaze, pity, and confusion of a murmuring crowd! Mourners in distraction! Fellow citizens ashamed for their ordinances! Foreigners lifting up their hands in astonishment! and scoffers laughing at the most serious thing. But

private emotions must not be suffered to govern public regulations—we therefore must suspend our opinions until the court has decided the question.

[ *The Observer*,—*June* 20.

## EMIGRATION.

We have often had occasion to call the attention of our readers to the subject of that extensive emigration, which for some months past, has been going on from every part of the British dominions in Europe. Upon these occasions we have stated both the principle and policy of suffering this emigration by the authorities of the country. As such emigration is contrary to every natural feeling, and some of these feelings are the strongest in human nature, it may be adopted as a general maxim that it never occurs in any extent worthy of consideration, but in situations of actual difficulty and distress; or in other words it never occurs but under circumstances, in which the state and law ought to permit it. In all cases, therefore, as respects the policy of the country towards emigrants, we would say "Open the door to them—suffer your emigrants to depart. If you cannot support them in the condition of life to which they belong, let them depart;—let them, from common humanity, as well as common policy, seek relief and better fortune in other countries. Their departure will relieve you, as well as themselves. The market of agriculture, commerce and manufacturing labour, will be less overstocked, and a hundred mouths will have enough, where a hundred and fifty only starve each other." This, therefore, is the manifest rule and principle, as applies to emigration in the mass.

As to the few instances of rich individuals emigrating to avoid the taxes and rates of the country, the case is so unnatural, and therefore so rare, as not to require, and still less to justify, any departure from general principles with a view to them. They only exercise that liberty of person and property (however ungenerously) which every one ought to possess in a free constitution. Nor do they injure the country in the proportion which is believed. If such emigrants sell their lands, they are necessarily succeeded by others, who must pay the taxes and rates from which they fly. And if their property be personal, their direct taxes were necessarily so little as not to be missed; and go where they will, so long as England remains the greatest commercial country in the world, they will have to pay the same amount to her in direct taxes by the purchase of her manufactures. The public injury, therefore, to the country by emigration is entirely fanciful, whilst the immediate good is great and manifest. This is the view we have always taken of the subject, and every day only confirms us in the same conclusion. As we consider it, under these circumstances, a matter of total indifference to the public interest, or rather a manifest benifit, that those should be allowed to emigrate whose circumstances lead them to desire it, we consider that the principal question is, whether the stream of emigration be at present rightly directed,—or, in other words, whether some better place for English emigrants might not be found than America—a country which has little in common with England but her language, and at the present moment a great degree of commercial distress? It has often, indeed, astonished us, when reflecting upon this subject, that the Cape of Good Hope should not be preferred by these emigrants; and particularly by those of them who are too advanced in life to bear the rigours of the American climate, and who are too confirmed in the habit of civilized society and European indulgences to hold it a matter of indifference whether their wife and child be buried in a garden or a church-yard.

All the best and most favourable accounts of America concur in the assertion, that European emigrants must reconcile themselves to such usages, unless they settle in those parts of the United States where articles of necessary and daily use are as dear as in England. The American papers last arrived contain the petition of some merchants and manufacturers at New York to the President of the United States, imploring him to call an extra session of the American Legislature, to take into consideration the extensive distress of that city and state, and to pass some prohibitory Acts to encourage their own commerce, agriculture, and manufactures. The petition is, indeed, as foolish as many of those upon this side of the Atlantic: for how is their agriculture to be improved by shutting out foreigners? and what kind of policy would that be which should seek to divert American capital and industry into the channel of manufactures? But this statement of the condition of their country certainly justifies us in this conclusion, that America is at present not the place for those who seek to live by merchandize and manufactures—those, in short, who want to make fortunes. Husbandmen, and artificers of the lower order, may certainly live in plenty; but America is assuredly not adapted for those who require more comforts of life than their own manual labour can procure them. On the other hand the Cape of Good Hope, according to all the accounts which have reached us, is full as cheap and abundant as America, and infinitely exceeds it in climate, and in all the habits and appendages of civil life. The laws are those of England, and the morals, religion, and manners of the country are English. There are as few taxes, and of a rate as low as in America. In the neighbourhood of the Cape there is a brisk and gainful commerce for the supply of the East Indies; and, we believe, a trade equally active and still more profitable, with Rio Janeiro, and the whole coast of the Brazils. The British government, moreover, as we understand, are liberal in their grants of lands to British settlers, giving large districts gratis for ten years, and afterwards a title for ever, upon a small quit rent.

[ *The Observer*, *June* 27.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

In the Critical Proœmium, or remarks on new books, in your last number, you notice, as an original annunciation, a certain plagiarised pamphlet, just published. Relying on the candour and love of justice uniformly displayed in your popular miscellany, I trouble you with the request to state to your numerous readers the following facts.

As early as last December, I sent a communication to the Sunday journal called the Independent Whig, (and which was inserted on the 27th of that month,) assuring the editor that I could, and would, satisfy the public respecting the real author of Junius's Letters; adding, at the same time, that he was a writer who had not yet been named as that political satirist.

On the 21st of the same month I sent, in the form of a dialogue between Edward Gibbon, esq. and Sir Samuel Romilly, (and which appeared on the 24th.) the first part of my evidence in proof that Mr. Gibbon was Junius. On the 5th of February, the editor received my second communication, which was laid before the public on the 7th. On the 17th. I transmitted further particulars; which were given on the 21st. On the 12th of March, the editor received the fourth portion of my evidence; and submitted it to his readers on the 14th.

And about the 19th or 20th, appeared the pamphlet of which you have spoken, under the title of *Junius Unmasked*, (also announcing Gibbon as the writer of the celebrated Letters,) unblushingly pretending to the discovery, adopting the principal particulars which I had collected, and no less shamefully assuming the whole credit due, both to the first suggestion of the idea, as well as of the illustration of the subject.

With respect to the fact, that the political epistles came from the pen of the historian of the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," I have I think, made it as clear as it will be evident to you on the perusal of my Dialogues, that the writer and the publisher of the pamphlet alluded to have acted most unjustly, both towards the public and

*May Fair, April* 15 1819. CLARUS.

## A LETTER TO JOHN BARROW, ESQ. ON *THE POLAR EXPEDITIONS.*

SIR;

To you is ascribed, and I believe with great justice, the almost entire management of our late endeavours to ascertain the existence of a North West and a Polar Passage to Behring's Straits; to you therefore, who undertook to play so leading a character in this Arctic Performance, I beg leave to address a few words, upon a subject as interesting, as circumstances connected with it have appeared extraordinary.

In a work compiled by you, giving a chronological history of the Discoveries in the Arctic Regions, there is, towards its close, a most inexplicable statement, entitled, the "Discoveries of Ross, Buchan, Parry, and Franklin."

May I request to be informed, for the benefit of the public, in what possible manner the discoveries of these officers could have been written previously to their return home, and before it was known *whether any discoveries really had been made*, or what had been the issue of their efforts? How this could have been effected, *you* may perhaps have sufficient sagacity to find out; whether the rest of the world may be capable of comprehending such a paradox, I will not venture to predict!

The *fact* is, that the paper in question does not contain one word relative to the subject on which it professes to treat; it bears only upon its face the strongest evidence of being a florid account of your own feats, in which you quote* your own writtings, to prove your own assertions!

It is the puff of an empiric upon himself, in which he endeavours to anticipate the event of our late expedition, by preoccupying the public mind with an high sounding statement of its fitness, its liberal equipment, and its scientific and disinterested arrangements. To me, the account alluded to is, I confess, in perfect unison with the same vaunting selfconceit, with the addition only of a little cunning, which dictated your unmanly remarks upon Captain Burney, and your unjustifiable attack upon Lieutenant Chapple. In the one case you attempt to refute the arguments of an old and distinguished officer, *who has actually been to the place of which he treats*, by telling him, that his respectable old age has destroyed his memory! and you make a zealous young officer the butt of your unfeeling sarcasms, solely for the purpose of introducing to the world your own ideas upon the practicability of a North West Passage to the Pacific. In the other, you contrive to write Discoveries, *not yet made*, in order to persuade the world, that of all expeditions, that of which you had the direction was the best, and the most efficient, that human wisdom ever yet planned; and thus endeavour to veil the blundering, rapacious self-sufficiency, which struck Baffin's Bay, that "gratuitious boundary," from the charts of the Northern Latitudes.

On this subject, however, I will be silent, and extend to your false premises and fallacious conclusions, that lenity, which, had you shown to others, would have been more creditable to yourself.

How far, as is stated in these soi-disant Discoveries†, that "every suggestion that appeared to merit consideration was attended to," or at least how far they were attended to with that propriety which was due to the rank and zeal of those by whom they were offered, I leave to your own *conscience* to answer; and I *would* refer you to a letter, signed "John Barrow," in which the sneer of fancied superiority, the gall of criticism and the insolence of office, are so thoroughly and curiously combined, that it forms a compound of all that could be either offensive or disgusting; and it proves that, by you at least, anxiety for the service is accounted only for impertinent interference. Whatever may be the estimation in which *you* hold the zeal of officers for the welfare of the service, others think differently; and it may therefore be an act of friendship to remind you, of the station which you fill, and of the acceptation in which the world consider it. They deem the Secretary of a Public Board to be the humble *organ* of its resolutions, which it is his duty to *communicate* with decency and civility, "reverence and respect."

You next proceed* to inform us, that the officers sailed "in the full confidence of attaining the great object of the Expeditions, or at least with the determination of establishing the fact of its utter impracticability."

Whether these your Arctic Prophecies have been fulfilled, in this or any other particular, recent events have rendered it unnecessary for the public to inquire; but of this I would inform you, that the officers of his Majesty's Navy never have, and I believe from my soul never will require any such paragraphs as these, either to stimulate their exertion or enhance the confidence which their countrymen repose in them. Like other fallible beings, they may want success, from accident, from an error in judgment or *from being tied down by the orders they receive*: that they ever did quit the shores of England, but with the firmest resolutions of fulfilling the trust reposed in them, or of establishing the impossibility of its performance, no one but yourself ever yet deemed it requisite to contemplate.

We are told also, that where certain objects of Natural History could not be preserved, "accurate drawings would be made of them by such and such officers." Allow me to remark, that if these Expeditions were properly equipped, it was fair to presume, that all these circumstances would follow as corollaries to a scientific undertaking; and that a great Expedition, performed by the first maritime nation in the world, ought not to have stood in need of having its merits and its probable benefits set forth in a shape so questionable as this, bearing indeed no faint resemblance to the hand bill of a conjuror, or the programme of a French spectacle. Again, it would appear extremely odd, that among the various things set forth in your list of officers, instruments, and artists, the names of any nautical and scientific draughtsmen do not once occur. How is this! Were they unnecessary, or could none be found? That one of these cases is correct, the detailed accuracy with which other portions of the Expedition have been set forth renders it almost impossible to doubt. Of these points some explanation will I hope be given, or else the world cannot but suppose, that where such bolstering & propping was deemed right, there must have been something "rotten in the state of Denmark."

In a another passage of the wonderful h[illegible] in questiou, the public are informed by y[illegible] with much pomp and circumstance†, that [illegible] gentlemen, one a young man, who it seems [illegible] on the point of taking orders, and the other an officer of artillery, were recommended by the Royal Society as astronomers to the Expeditions, and to perform its scientific duties. Alas! our gallant Navy, how are they lessened in their own, how degraded in the eyes of others. "*Quantum mutatus.*"

Gracious Heaven! shall it be told in England, will it be believed, that the Navy of England, whose skill and science have enabled them to explore the trackless deep in every clime, & to hunt our enemies from pole to pole, should be unable to produce even *two* officers capable of being astronomers to such an Expedition? Are the Navy then so fallen, that military men and civilians must supersede them in *their own* profession? Are sailors to command armies, and soldiers fleets? Or are our seamen to be insulted and neglected, and made the victims of intrigue, by those very persons who should most strenuously support them?

I shall perhaps be told, that as the object was general science, talent was to be sought in every quarter. The object no doubt was general science; but it was only to be attained by naval means; and while that service *did* possess one man adequate to the duties which were required, he and he only should have been em-

* Note to page 316, of Voyages into the Polar Regions.

† Page 370 of Voyages to the Polar Regions.

* Page 370.

† Page 367, Polar Voyages.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

ployed. It is an imputation upon the Navy, which they feel, and an eternal stigma upon those who cast it.

Be these things as they may, both Expeditions have now failed, whether from the fault of those who arranged, or those who executed them, we have yet to learn, and shall no doubt be *very candidly* informed; as well by seeing the orders issued to the commanders on the subject of their voyage, as by having the return of one of them accounted for, apparently from the very entrance of that passage, the existence and investigation of which was the peculiar object of the enterprize. That these things should attach themselves to *the officers*, we can scarcely suppose, since they were, by your statements, selected with the most scrupulous disregard to interest, and from the most satisfactory proofs of their mathematical & nautical acquirements. In every way, howeve, whatever blame there may be, it must rest with those who directed these undertakings: were they ill planned, they alone are answerable; were the officers ill selected, then they are doubly responsible, to the country, for compromising its honour, and to these brave men, for sending them to lose and not to gain distinction; for *you* should remember, that as men are born with different capacities, so they are to be variously applied; that each one is best in his proper sphere; Soldiers on land, Sailors at sea, Clergymen in the pulpit, and Secretaries *transmitting*, not presuming *to give* orders.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient humble Servant,
A FRIEND TO THE NAVY.

# Selections.

*Retrenchment in the Tower.*—Some important alterations are going on in the Tower, under the direction of the Duke of Wellington. The circumstances which led to these alterations were simply these:—The gallant Duke, from the nature of the important service in which he has been engaged during the late war had occasion to be up early and late, and consequently to find, on every *review* each subordinate at his station. On being appointed to a command at home, he some weeks since repaired to the office, habited in his usual plain manner, shortly after *eleven o' clock*. In the hall he found the porter, to whom he was unknown, lighting the fire. The Duke inquired, 'Is Mr.———here?' naming the head of the particular department, whose salary and emoluments are about £2000 per annum! 'No Sir,' was the reply. This led to some further questions as to the time of commencing business, when his Grace was informed that Mr.——— did not make his appearance till *one o' clock* each day, and retired about *two!*— 'Mr.———,' said the Duke, 'I wish to speak to him.' 'I dare not send to him,' replied the porter. The Duke repeated the desire rather in the tone of *command*, on which the porter requested to have the Gentleman's card to hand to Mr.———'Card,' exclaimed the Duke, 'tell him the Duke of Wellington desires he will come to the office immediately,' The affrighted porter lost no time in conveying the message, and Mr.——— received a lesson which he will not easily forget.

It is an interesting coincidence that the infant daughter of the Duke of Kent, was born on the birth-day of our revered Sovereign, which took place on the 24th May, 1738, but was afterwards transferred to the 4th of June, from old to new style. Considering the high destiny of the Royal Infant, there is nothing which is more calculated to enhance the satisfaction of its parents in particular, and the nation at large, next indeed to that of its having been born in Old England, than this event. Should she be ever elevated to the Throne of this mighty Empire, it must be the wish of every sincere lover of his country, that the may reign, like her venerable grandsire, in the hearts of its inhabitants The nation already begins to indulge the hope that the infant may be baptized by the much-loved and cherished name of Charlotte.

A foreigner viewing in a fashionable crowd a number of ladies dressed in the present odious hump-back style, exclaimed, 'What beautiful women! 'tis a pity they are so deformed.'—'Deformed!' said a friend, 'and dare you say that to their faces?! 'No,' he rejoined, 'only to their *backs!*'

*Curious Mistake.*—A Dublin paper says: 'A person who held and official situation in Dublin, whose wife had caught the typhus fever, had sent her to the hospital for recovery. Having received information of her death, he brought her home to his house and, according to the Irish fashion, had her waked for several nights; he then invited several of his relations, and conveyed her several miles into the country, where she was buried. Having called at the hospital about a week afterwards for her clothes, (whether to his sorrow or not, we cannot say) he found his wife so far recovered as to be able to walk home with him. The woman he had buried in mistake was a poor friendless pauper.'

*Scotticisms.*—A Quaker of Scarborough appointed a Scotchman to command a West Indiaman, and heard with indignation that Captain C. insisted to have her fitted out with guns. They mutually expostulated on the subject. The respectable, conscientious owner would not permit so flagrant a deviation from his pacific, tenets. The brave seaman would not go a voyage in time of war without means to repel an enemy. At length the Caledonian said:

"There is but one way to end this debate. Suit (pronounced shoot) yourself, and I shall suit myself in half an hour."

The Quaker, shocked by such a measure, hastened to the counting house of Mr. D. who had recommended Captain C.

"Friend!" said he, "the person thou hast spoken of so highly, is a savage, a madman. Because I would not consent to equip the Neptune with guns, he bade me shoot myself, and he will shoot himself in half an hour."

When Mr. D. could command the risible propensity, he explained the pronunciation in frequent use north of the Tweed; and he assured M;—that Capt. C. had the interest of his employers in view by making a point of being enabled to defend their property. Thus the difference was amicably settled.

## WOMAN, AND THE MOON.

I've often been sorely puzzl'd and perplex'd,
When thinking of the Sun, and Moon, and so on,
To know what principle, when they were sex'd,
Those who first fix'd their gender chose to go on—
I will not say that I've been ever vex'd,
When this same thing I've chanc'd a thought to throw on,
But it has given my reasoning powers some pother
Why we should He the one, and She the other!

The Moon—and Woman: there may be I own,
Points of resemblance, more than one or two;
Twenty for aught I know, might soon be shown;
I'd state them—if I'd nothing else to do,
But as I have, I'll leave the theme alone;—
And yet, on second thoughts I'll give a few,
Lest carping critics, who are apt to chatter,
Should say I never thought about the matter.

Imprimis—then; they both shine most at night,
The one on earth, the other in the sky;—
I might say both reflect a *borrowed* light,
But this perhaps the Ladies would deny,
And they, I own, have an undoubted right
To know what charms they borrow, or they buy;—
Besides, whenever any thing is bought,
And paid for—'tis its owner's, as it ought.

But, passing this discussion as a theme
Too delicate to dwell on,—I must say
That whether both dispense a borrow'd gleam,
Or not, there's much resemblance in the ray
Which shines from each; though beautiful the beam,
It is not steady, like the light of day,
But an uncertain, fascinating splendor;—
A little coolish too, when Man grows tender.

Another point of likeness, to my view,
Being, I think, an accurate beholder,
Is this;—when *Ladies* and when *Moons* are *new*
They're both a little coy; but when got older,
They don't salute you, and then bid adieu.
Both in a breath; but, grown a little bolder,
Are more disposed to give you time to admire,
And are in no great hurry to retire.

Let's try again.—The Moon, it has been said,
Has a strange influence on folks half-crack'd;—
And I have either heard, or somewhere read,
Of *Lunatic* and *Lover* all compact,'
Which seems as if 'twere thought by some ill-bred,
(Though sure such wretches should be straightway rack'd)
That 'tis not 'till Man's reasoning powers are gone,
Woman can claim his Noddle as her own.

But this point of resemblance, though it might
Strike some as very striking, I just mention;—
I should be sorry to be unpolite.
And still more sorry to excite dissention
Among you love sick swains; who, out of spite,
Would swear I had some sinister intention.
*Their* heads I leave to those who choose to win 'em,
Tis no affair of mine what brains are in 'em.

Well!—to proceed;—I find I must make haste,
And not on every point of semblance pore,
Or I shall both my time and paper waste,
And try my reader's patience, which is more;—
For, when a joke is not quite to our taste,
Its apt to make one feel a little sore;—
Besides, it might be thought it was my aim
To prove the Moon and Woman are the *same!*

I therefore shall with brevity pass over
Various resemblances between the twain;
How both, when skies are clear, smile on a Lover,
And leave him in the lurch in clouds and rain;
As well as many a theme I might discover
In either's rise, or set, or wax, or wane;
But as I might be prolix, I forbear;—
Besides—I must their *diff'rences* now compare.

The Moon and Woman differ then—in this;—
The *first* is true to Nature, and its laws;
It never leaves its sphere,—nor does amiss,—
It apes no artful wiles,—asks no applause,—
In all its changes—still unchang'd it is
In loveliness and beauty, from this cause:—
Since first created it has cheated no Man,—
I fear we cannot say all this for Woman!

Again—The Moon sheds her impartial beam
On rich, and poor, with just the same delight;—
Youth, beauty, ugliness, and age all seem
The same to her; to each her smiles are bright;
She sometimes may withdraw her gentle gleam,
But not capriciously, still less in spite,—
I doubt much if these qualities are common
With her to whom we give the name of Woman.

I might, if I had time and inclination,
And were not fearful of exciting riot,
Give other instances of variation,
Which some would smile, and more, perhaps, sigh at:
I give but one defying disputation—
Women are—*talkative!* the Moon is—*quiet!*
Were there no *other* cause, I must opine
This fully proves the Moon *not* feminine!

QUIZ.

### CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME.

As a *belle of high passion* was boasting one day
Of the clothing and food she'd just giv'n away
To the poor; a satirical elf
Her uncle exclaimed, 'you the hungry may feed:
But as to your *clothing* the naked—indeed,
You had better begin with *yorself.*'

## PRICES CURRENT.

| | | Rs. | Q. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ALKALI, | per Surat Candy 22 md. | 8 | 0 | 00 |
| ALMONDS, | per Surat md. of 44 seers | 4 | 0 | 00 |
| ANCHORS, | per cwt. | 15 | 0 | 00 |
| ARRACK, Columbo, | per Gallon | 1 | 0 | 00 |
| In Bond, | | | | |
| BEER, Hodgson's, | none. per hhd. | | | |
| BEETLENUT, white Malay, | per S. Cd. of 21 mds. | 50 | 0 | 00 |
| Malabar Red, | Bombay Candy. | 48 | 0 | 00 |
| BENJAMIN, 1 sort, | per Surat md. of 40 seers or 37½ lb. | 25 | 0 | 00 |
| Ditto Europe market, | Ditto ditto, | 35 | 0 | 00 |
| BOTTLES, | per dozen | 2 | 0 | 00 |
| BRIMSTONE, | per Surat Candy. of 21 mds. | 80 | 0 | 00 |
| CAMPHOR, China, | per S. md. of 42 seers | 26 | 0 | 00 |
| CANVAS, Europe, No. 1 to 4, | per bolt. | 30 | 0 | 00 |
| " 5 to 8, | " " | | | |
| CANVAS, Bengal, | none | | | |
| Ditto Twine, | | | | |
| CARDAMUMS, Malabar Europe. | per Surat mad of 42 seers | 70 | 0 | 00 |
| CASSIA, China, | per pound | 00 | 2 | 50 |
| Sumatra, | | none | | |
| Buds, | | | | |
| Malabar, | | | | |
| CLOVES, Eastern, | per Surat md. of 42 seers | 68 | 0 | 00 |
| Bourbon, | no demand | 61 | 0 | 00 |
| COCHINEAL, good, | per pound. | 16 | 0 | 00 |
| COFFEE, Mocha, | per Surat md. | 19 | 0 | 00 |
| Bourbon, | | none | | |
| Java, | | none | | |
| COIR, Amendiva, | | 70 | 0 | 00 |
| Laccadavie, garbled, | Cd. of 21 Md | 58 | 0 | 00 |
| COPPER, Sheathing | per Surat md | 22 | 0 | 00 |
| Plate, | " | 22 | 2 | 00 |
| Bolts, | " | 24 | 0 | 00 |
| Slab, | " | 23 | 0 | 00 |
| Porsian, | " | 23 | 0 | 00 |
| COPPERAS, Mocha, | per Surat maund | 3 | 0 | 00 |
| Brazil, | " " | 2 | 0 | 00 |
| CORDAGE, | " per cwt. | 28 | 0 | 00 |
| Patent, | " " | | | |
| COTTON, Ahmood, | per Surat Cd. | 210 | 0 | 00 |
| Ditto Toomil, | of 21 Maunds | 220 | 0 | 00 |
| Bowaghur, | or 7 Cwt. | 200 | 0 | 00 |
| Ditto Toomil, | | 215 | 0 | 00 |
| Limree Wudwan, | nominal, | 195 | 0 | 00 |
| Ditto Toomil, | | 210 | 0 | 00 |
| Kutch, | | 200 | 0 | 00 |
| Ditto Toomil, | | 210 | 0 | 00 |
| Mangrole & Pore | none | 180 | 0 | 00 |
| CUREAT, | per Surat maund | 8 | 0 | 00 |
| CUMMIN, Seed, | per Surat maund | 8 | 0 | 00 |
| DAMMER, Malacca Raw, | per S. Cy. of 22 mds. | 27 | 2 | 00 |
| Ditto boiled | | 35 | 0 | 00 |
| ELEPHANT'S TEETH, | | | | |
| 1st sort, | Surat maund | 65 | 0 | 00 |
| 2d ditto, | " | | | |
| 3d ditto, | " | | | |
| GALL NUTS, | per Surat maund | 35 | 0 | 00 |
| GHEE, Careneby, | per Bombay maund | 8 | | 00 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| GINGER, Bengal, | per Surat Cy of 22 mds. or 621 lbs. | 46 | 0 | 00 |
| GRAM, Surat | per Cy. of 8 Parah | 26 | 0 | 00 |
| Bowmagur, & Guga. | " " | 24 | 0 | 00 |
| GUM, Animi, garbled. | per Surat maund | 11 | 0 | 00 |
| Arabic, | per Surat Candy | 110 | 0 | 00 |
| Gamboge, | Europe Market, | | | |
| Galbanum, | | | | |
| Olibanum, | | 110 | 0 | 00 |
| Myrrh, | per Surat maund | 16 | 0 | 00 |
| GUNPOWDER, | " per lb. | 2 | 0 | 00 |
| GUNNEE, Palls, | per 100 | 13 | 0 | 00 |
| Ditto Bags, | | 11 | 0 | 00 |
| Ditto Twine, | | | | |
| HEMP, Koncan, | per Bombay Candy | 90 | 0 | 00 |
| Ghauty, | per Ditto | 80 | 0 | 00 |
| Northern, | per Surat Candy | 70 | 0 | 00 |
| HATS, good, | " each. | 10 | 0 | 00 |
| HING, Europe Market, | per Surat Md. of 44 seers | 10 | 0 | 00 |
| INDIGO Bengal, Europe Market. | | 125 | 0 | 00 |
| IRON, Swedish Square, | per Surat candy | 65 | 0 | 00 |
| Ditto Flat, | " " | 62 | 0 | 00 |
| English Square, | " " | 45 | 0 | 00 |
| Ditto Flat, | " " | 45 | 0 | 00 |
| Ditto Bolt, | " " | 45 | 0 | 00 |
| Nails 2 a 3 Inch, | " | | | |
| 4 a 10, | " per cwt | | | |
| Hoops, | " per cwt. | 12 | 0 | 00 |
| Kentledge, | " per cwt. | 3 | 2 | 00 |
| LEAD, Pig ditto, | Rs. " per cwt. | 10 | 2 | 00 |
| Sheet | " " | 10 | 0 | 00 |
| Red, | " " | 12 | 0 | 00 |
| White | " " | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| China, | " " | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| LINSEED OIL, in Jar | per Gallon | 4 | 0 | 00 |
| MACE, good, | per pound | 3 | 2 | 00 |
| MUHJEET | Surat md. | | | |
| Mocha, | " " | 8 | 0 | 00 |
| Bussorah, | " " | 5 | 0 | 00 |
| NAILS, Copper, | per cwt. | 63 | 0 | 00 |
| Ditto Brass, | Ditto | 45 | 0 | 00 |
| NUTMEGS, | per lb. | 2 | 0 | 50 |
| OIL, Cocoanut, 1 sort | per Bombay md. | 4 | 0 | 00 |
| Ditto Jeugely, | Ditto ditto | 2 | 2 | 00 |
| PADDY, | per Moora 25 to | 40 | 0 | 00 |
| PAINTS, best white mixed, | " per lb. | | | |
| Black | " " | 00 | 1 | 10 |
| Green | " " | 1 | 0 | 00 |
| Yellow | " " | 00 | 0 | 80 |
| Red | " " | 00 | 0 | 80 |
| Blue, | " " | 00 | 2 | 88 |
| PEPPER, Malabar, | per Bombay candy | 130 | 0 | 00 |
| Bhatcole, | | 135 | 0 | 00 |
| Eastern, | " | 130 | 0 | 00 |
| PEEPUR, | per S. maund | 7 | 0 | 00 |
| Mool, | per ditto | 8 | 2 | 00 |
| PITCH, | per barrel | 20 | 0 | 00 |
| QUICKSILVER, | Rs. per Surat maund | 40 | 0 | 00 |
| RICE, Bengal 1 sort, | per Bag | 2 | 0 | 00 |
| Ditto unboiled 2 do. | do. do. | 7 | 2 | 00 |
| Ditto Moongy, | do. do. | 6 | 2 | 00 |
| Ditto Cargo, | | 6 | 1 | 00 |
| SAFFRON, Free of Oil, | per pound | 40 | 0 | 00 |
| SAGO, | per Surat maund | 2 | 0 | 00 |
| SALT PETRE, | per Bag | 18 | 0 | 00 |
| SANDAL WOOD, good, | per Bombay candy | 180 | 0 | 00 |
| SHELL, Lac, | | | | |
| SILK, and Silk, Piece Goods | | | | |
| SILK, Nankeen, | per pucka seer | 15 | 0 | 00 |
| Ditto, Canton, 1 sort | 15 seers to a B'bay md. | 14 | 0 | 00 |
| Ditto do. 2 | do. do. | 14 | 0 | 00 |
| Ditto do. 3 | do. do. | 13 | 0 | 00 |
| Bengal, Bannock 1 sort | | 12 | 0 | 00 |
| SPIRITS, Brandy | " per gallon | 5 | 0 | 00 |
| Hollands | per Case | 30 | 0 | 00 |
| Bengal Rum, | per Gallon | | | |
| STEEL, in Tubs, | " per cwt. | 12 | 0 | 00 |
| Bundle, | " " | 13 | 0 | 00 |
| STICK, Lac, Bengal. | per Surat maund. | 6 | 0 | 00 |
| SUGAR, Bengal real 1 sort, | per Bag | 26 | 0 | 00 |
| Ditto, 2 do. | do. do. | 23 | 0 | 00 |
| Ditto Batavia in Cannister, | per md. 41½ seers | none | | |
| Ditto China in Chest, | per Surat md. of 41 seers | 6 | 1 | 00 |
| Ditto 2 sort, | | 5 | 2 | 00 |
| Candy Chinchu, | per Surat md. of 43½ seers | 9 | 2 | 00 |
| do. Canton, | do. do. | 8 | 2 | 00 |
| do. 2 do. | do. do. | 8 | 0 | 00 |
| TAR, Stockholm | per " Barrel | 30 | 0 | 00 |
| TERRA Japonica, or Kut, | per Bombay Cy. | 40 | 0 | 00 |
| TIN PLATES. I. C. | " per " box | 18 | 0 | 00 |
| in large slab, | per S. md. 40 seers | 12 | 0 | 00 |
| TINCAL, | | | | |
| Borax, | | none. | | |
| TURPENTINE, | " per " barrel | | | |
| Spirits, | " per " gallon | 4 | 2 | 00 |
| TURMERIC, Bengal. | per Surat Candy | 37 | 0 | 00 |
| TUTENAGUE, | per Surat maund | 10 | 0 | 00 |
| VERDIGREASE, | " per lb. | 2 | 1 | 00 |
| VERMILLION, China, | per paper | 1 | 0 | 50 |
| VITRIOL, Blue, | per Surat maund | 15 | 0 | 00 |
| WAX, Bees, | per Surat maund | 18 | 0 | 00 |
| WINE, Claret, English, | per " dozen | 35 | 0 | 00 |
| Port, | " " | 18 | 0 | 00 |
| Madeira, 1 sort, | " per " pipe | 800 | 0 | 00 |
| WHEAT, Jumboosier, | per Cd. of 8 Parah | 36 | 0 | 00 |
| Ditto Red, | | 34 | 0 | 00 |
| Hansia, White, | | 38 | 0 | 00 |
| Spanish Dollars, | per 100 | 217 | 0 | 00 |
| German Crowns, | per 100 | 212 | 0 | 00 |
| Venetians, | per 100 | 480 | 0 | 00 |
| Gubbas, | per 100 | 475 | 0 | 00 |

Remittance to England at six months 2 2 per Rupee

Freight to England, { dead weight 4 £. per Ton. / Loose Freight 5 £.

Exchange on Calcutta, B'bay Rs. 107 per 100 Sicca Rs.
" on Madras.

The importation of Sugar both from China and Bengal has been so much overdone that notwithstanding the large Shipments to Europe, and Coast wise, the Prices remain unusually low.

In the Cotton market nothing is doing and the loading of the few free Traders in the harbour, proceeds but slowly.

Pepper is scarce, as are most of the Arabian Drugs.